...NTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,523—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid. LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9500
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th "	MALTA	6024		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
KARRA	4,955	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,919	Boyer	22nd July 1905,
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3331	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Ostorno R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SOMALIA	Sadio Aubrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY 27th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mombasa.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 5th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 26th June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	29th July 1905,
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Hiama. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 486. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unassailable value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.

CALCUTTA.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
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Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	15 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
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PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

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21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
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WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Best Zephyr	25 8
Oxford	21 0
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Twill	10 8
Dress	24-0 27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33 0

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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2083	Tepe	6th July
* SOMALI	2655	Wrinker ...	17th July
GENERAL	2351	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT OF MAINS at a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem with free quarters or an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu thereof.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of, and experience in, overhead wiring, laying cables on the solid system, armature winding and electrical maintenance work generally. Age should not exceed 35 years.

No exchange compensation or any other allowance will be granted.

Applications will be received by the Acting Secretary up to 25th July, 1905.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary,

13rd June, 1905.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD TIME.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME which will be 39 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF BOMBAY TIME, and 9 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF MADRAS TIME, will be introduced on this Railway with effect from the 1st July, 1905, under the following arrangements:—

At Nine minutes before midnight of the 30th June current, the Clocks at all Railway Stations and Offices will be advanced 9 minutes, and the Timings of all Trains shown in the Public Time Tables will thenceforward indicate STANDARD TIME, instead of MADRAS TIME as at present.

In order to avoid inconvenience to Passengers travelling by the Local and Suburban Trains into and out of Bombay for business purposes, the timings of those trains will be put forward 9 minutes in the Time Tables, so that the Trains will practically arrive at and depart from Stations at the same hour according to Bombay Local time, as they do now.

In the case of the Mail and Through Passenger Trains, only such slight alterations will be made as are rendered necessary by the change in the Timings of the Local and Suburban Trains.

Sheet Time Tables showing Timings according to Standard Time will be exhibited at Stations one week prior to the introduction of the new arrangement referred to.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 3rd June 1905.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, Including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to

Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R.C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands:—

LA PARLA de ORIENT, Rung Victoria, per box 100	11 0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4 0
Landress, per box 100	6 0
2A Habano per box 100 ...	4 8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10.- Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on Application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—"TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE INSPECTOR for Sealdah Station, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 250—15—280. Free quarters. Apply by letter only with copies or certificates to LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapura.

WANTED LESSONS in English by a European Gentleman. Only English Ladies need apply. Box, 800, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	43 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Our Board of specialists :—
Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aynthia 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Bangkok, 2nd June, with a cargo of timber

THE steamer Grantley Hall, 2585 tons Captain J C Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 9th June with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Langdale 2,595 tons, Captain, J G Gray, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from London 19th May, via Karachi with a general cargo and gun powder.

THE steamer Tonawanda, 2182 tons, Captain J W Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 19th May with a cargo of 51,481,899 gallons petrolium in bulk.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 784 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 63 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Steamer.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming...Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Bunderath	1956	Tepe			A Strandee
Beaumont	2433	Wimonth			K N & Co
Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	2-3	B P S N & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			F M & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			W & A Graham & Co
Chirela	3400	Brown			M Mackenzie & Co
Ifela	3420	Tice			M Nackenzie & Co
Goolpara	1359	Cuthbush	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Anaustus	3071	Bockholt			Bombay Co
Malta	3500	Peters			H P & O Co
Rajput	3915	Craig			T M & Co
Pekin	2523	Cooke			P & Co
Lhasa	941	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown	Standard Oil	& Co	
Dumra	784	Hirst			M M & Co
Lacndale	2515	Gray			M M & Co
Aynthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell	& Co	
Grantly Hall	2585	Jones			K N & Co
Strombus	3923	Stock			

Offside

K Amaryllis	2587	Lash	Antwerp	5-7	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden		I-7 P & O Co
5 Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	27-6	P & O Co
6 Havrais	3549	Castan	D'kirk		I-7 J M & Co
7 Southgate	2378	Thompson	Trieste		I-7 T M & Co
9 Austria	4870	Colledani		26-6	A Lloyd's S N Co
10&11 Lowenburg	3661	Luhde	K'eli		I-7 Glade & Co
12 Caledonia	3329	Tocque	London		3-7 P & Co

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Tonawanda s	Brown	New York, May 19

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sirsa s	Robinson	Calcutta
	Idar s	Milne	Hill
	Naseri s	Kemp	Jeddah

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left Suez on the morning of the 24th instants.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left London on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 25th instant and is expected here on or about the 4th July.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90	=	— 1/8
3 do. Rentes	£97 3/4	=	— 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 15/16	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	26 3/4	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	58 1/2	=	— 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-14 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin "	4'87 1/8	=	+ 1/8
New York Demand	20-47 1/4	=	+ 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	=	do
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 2/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 5/8 per cent	=	+ 3-8
7 day market loans	1 1/8 per cent	=	+ 5/8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market spot firm Futures steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 200 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 1-4, Mid-American 5-08 = plus 03.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'91	4'93	4'92
+4	+4	+4
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4'92	4'91	4'91
+1	+3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4'91	4'91	4'92
—3	—3	—3

IN NEW YORK—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	do
Do do Continent	3,000	do
Spot Cotton	9'30 = unchanged	
Futures, month of July	8'70 = +01	Advanced owing to firm cables and bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec..	8'99 = 3 unchanged	

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/16		
Futures, month of Sept	8'86	=	unchanged
Do. do. Dec	8'88	=	+ '10

Closing tone of Futures in New Orleans steady.

SUGAR

German granulated 1st marks f o b Hamburg in single bags 14s May-June sellers

Tone quiet

WHEAT

Wheat steady

SEEDS

Tone of Rapeseed quieter

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship 42 1-4s = —1 1-21 June July Amsterdam sellers canal

Tone of Linseed quiet

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£0,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Cotton Stock in London	14,000
" Total visible supply	2,500,000
" Total visible supply East Indian Quantity in Sight	154,000

Local market closed for the King's Birthday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firm
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowmnggar	
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90
3 per cent Rentes	97 3/4 ex
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	95 11/16
Bar Silver	26 15/16

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS TATA AND SONS our Liverpool friends writing us on the 7th June report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows :—The Bureau report was considered by nearly everybody to be more or less bearish, not because it was bearish in itself but because it was not as bad as most people expected. It cannot be denied however, that it was very bad. Last week we quoted the Bureau figures for the last 10 years, and our friends will have seen from this little table that the condition of 77 2 is the worst known, excepting at the corresponding period of the 1903-4 season, when the report gave a condition of 74 per cent, with about the same acreage as at present. As our friends will remember, that was a ten million crop season, that is a comparatively small crop. The Bureau report however, has not thrown that light on the situation which we had hoped, and we havenot been able to make up our minds to express a decided opinion to our friends, whether bull or bear; for the moment we are neutral in our ideas. As our friends know the Bureau report gives the acreage planted to the 25th May there is still, however, some land to be put under cotton, and we may finally discover that the addition of acreage will be less than 1½ per cent. The estimate of condition is really bad, but we must now wait for a few weeks to see whether the atmospheric conditions may not become favorable. If the weather should continue bad things would become very serious. Everything therefore depends, on the weather conditions, and for this reason we dare not as already, at present express any decided view. As regards the general situation it was hoped that the defeat of the Baltic Fleet would have brought peace, but, according to our advances from St. Petersburg the Russian Government intends to continue the war. The fear of political complications will therefore continue as long as the war lasts. As far as trade is concerned, it is becoming more and more apparent that English and American spinners have made so many contracts that there is very little chance of new business at the moment. A Manchester correspondent tells us that soon when all the new mills, just completed, commence to work, it will be found that there are not enough weavers to buy all the yarn spun. That may become a very important factor later on. From New York we hear that a large quantity of cotton in the interior mostly low grade and country damaged, is going to New York to be tendered. That might have an adverse influence on prices, but everything is so obscure at the moment, that in looking at the position all round we really do not know what to think. It is reported in the newspapers, this morning that certain employer of the Washington Bureau are said to have violent professional secrecy and not content with communicating the official figures beforehand to have altered the Bureau figures in the interest of certain large operators. The Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association has gone to Washington and New York to investigate the matter, and everything that is reported on this subject should be true we do not know whether any faith can be plated in the report of 2nd June. Under these circumstances, and until we know more, we prefer not to express ourselves in any definite way.

Options—A-S single 0'17d double 0'34d.
S-O " 0'21d " 0 42d.
O-N " 0'23d " 0'46d.
G-F " 0'30d " 0 60d.
M-A " 0'32d " 0'64d.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	7	11	90
Total plague deaths to date	292,273	246,290	
Same date last year	11	13	65

SMALL-POX,

Attack.	Deaths.
1	1

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROMAINE—June 12, at Murree, the wife of Capt E A St Romaine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MANT—TANDY—June 22, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev E Warlow, Reginald A Mant, Indian Civil Service, son of G Mant, Esq, Tiaro, Queensland, to Eilsen Gertrude, elder daughter of Colonel E O Tandy, I M S (Retired).

DEATHS.

JONES—June 23, at Calcutta, Mrs Martha Nelson Jones, mother of Albert Geo Scott, aged 78 years.

RIDGEWAY—June 19, at Landour Station Hospital, from enteric fever, Lieut R Ridgeway, 21st Punjabis, son of Colonel Ridgeway, V C.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m, Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 7-46m. 6-57a. Low water, 1-1m., 1-11a.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Indian Hotels Company, annual meeting, Naosari Buildings 2-45 p.m.

Musical and Theatrical entertainment, Bombay Education Society's High School, 9 p.m.

Association Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday) morning, the 27th instant at 10 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day at 5-15 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YATCH CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Olympia ..... Tom Clark
Overture	Tutti in Maschera ..... Carl Fedrotti
Selection	La Regine Di Golconda ... Donizetti
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow .. P De Lorta
Selection	Captain Therese ..... Planquette
Valse	Ispahan ..... Popplewell Royle

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue yesterday Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rungibai a Hindu woman, aged forty, the wife of a shoe-maker who resided at Duncan Road. The evidence showed that the deceased wanted to go to her native country, but the husband would not permit her to do so, on the ground that he had no money to pay the expenses of her journey. On Sunday her daughter left for the native country, when Rungibai again urged her husband to allow her to accompany her daughter thither. The husband refused the request, whereupon Rungibai purchased three quarters of a tola of opium and swallowed it. The next morning she was found unconscious in her bed. She was placed in a gharry and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when she died on the way. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

General rain has fallen on the West Coast, the Burma Coast and in Assam. There has been local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Deccan West Himalayas and the Sub. Himalayas. In Calicut there has been 5 inches; in Dhubri, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao 3 inches; in Jalpaiguri, Goa 2 1-2 inches; in Tavoy, Hanumkonda, Karwar, and Mangalore 2; in Moulmein, Darjeeling, and Akola 1 1-2 inches; in Bassein, Diamond Island, Toungoo, Silchar, Dibrugarh, Shillong Calcutta, Purnea, Puchmarhi, Sholapur, Cochin and Trivandrum 1. The general rain may be expected on the West Coast probably spreading further north. Local rain is likely in Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Deccan interior, and in the South of India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Grantly Hall, Captain J. C. Jones which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having experienced bad weather except the last two days. The steamer Ayuthia Captain R. J. Curtis which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok met with strong monsoon and high seas. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, Captain E. B. Hirst which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Busrah via Karachee, had fine weather with moderate swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	69	1	69	1	68	0	80
Monday 26th June	0	52	2	95	2	98	3	19
Total	1	21	4	64	4	66	3	99
Total fall to 26th June '04	17	07	19	67	20	32	14	37
Total fall to 26th June '03	21	62	21	92	21	97	25	67

THE following extraordinary statement is given as having reached the "Pall Mall Gazette" from Bombay. In one of the British regiments the cornet player in the regimental band was suffering from decayed front teeth which defect in a great measure impeded his playing. The band president sent the man to a dentist and had him supplied with new front teeth. The man's time expired in the course of some months, and he claimed his discharge. But before he was struck off from the regiment, the band president insisted upon the teeth being given up, as they were part of the band property!

Lazy or sluggish liver is shown by an unpleasant taste in the mouth, coated tongue, yellow skin, bad breath, drowsy and heavy feeling, and constipation. Doan's Dinner Pills quicken and enliven the liver. Their action is direct and specific; they cleanse the liver from the clogged impurities, opening every channel, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, and restoring a regular and natural action of the liver and bowels. The medicine may be had of all chemists.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Australians at Play

OTHER MATCHES.

GOLF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

DURING the first two days of their match with Cambridge the Australians succeeded in conveying the impression that they were not taking the game too seriously. They batted in rather reckless fashion, while their fielding fell far below its usual high standard. The result was that a victory for the University was possible, if not very probable, when the match entered upon its final stage on Saturday. The Australians, with two wickets to fall, were 234 on. This lead was increased by 50 runs, so that the University had to get 285 to win. The task proved far beyond their powers. R. P. Keigwin and R. A. Young flattered the hopes of the University supporters, but after both had been dismissed W. P. Harrison was the only batsman to play the bowling with confidence, and the issue was never in doubt. Harrison who has no physical advantages, being of small stature and far from powerful build, played most pluckily and on the whole good cricket in both innings, and ought to be heard of again. He, L. G. Colbeck, and R. A. Young are certainly the best bats on the side other than old Blues. Young has much the prettiest style of the three, but this perhaps, is natural, for most good bats trained at Repton are "stylish." Of these the chief is, of course, L. C. H. Palairet. Of the bowlers tried Napier was much the best. He kept a fine length and repeatedly broke back. H. Mainprice is worth playing for his bowling alone. The Australians formed a high opinion of his leg breaks. He makes the ball come quickly off the pitch, and with the wicket helping him at all is just the sort of bowler to accomplish a big performance in the University match. Though he played for Gloucester against Cambridge the other day, Mainprice is not qualified for that county, his home being in Cheshire. Like most Rugby players he is a fine field. The Cambridge eleven with May and Mann in the side are certainly a stronger all-round team than Oxford, though the bowling of the Dark Blues is more varied and on the whole better.

There was a short day's cricket at Bradford on the third day, and the Australians played successfully for a draw. By a mutual arrangement, made to enable both teams to catch trains for the South, play wasbegun at eleven and stumps drawn at five o'clock. At the finish, with six wickets in hand, the Australians were nearly 100 runs behind Yorkshire's total. Very few people assembled to watch the game; for once even the cricket enthusiasm of sport-loving Yorkshiremen failed. The weather was mainly responsible. Tuesday's cold experience withered the gate prospects irreparably. The chief concern of people who did visit Park Avenue was not to find the best view point, but one well sheltered from the icy wind. Overcoats were as essential to comfort as in midwinter, and men who had brought travelling rugs were envied by their neighbours. Newspapers were bought not to read but to be stuffed under waistcoats as wind-defying breast-plates, and on the sixpenny side men clustered together under the lee of awhitewashed wall, leaving vacant hundreds of places which in normal cricket weather they would have rushed to secure. A shilling stand to the left of the pavilion was guarded all day by a stalwart money-taker. He had 500 seats to sell and he sold only one—to a man who came with a heavy overcoat a close-fitting motor cap, and a rug ample enough to be converted—as he did convert it—into a sort of Arctic sleeping bag. Bad for the spectators, it was worse for the players in the field. The Australians in the outfield did sentry-go all the time, now blowing their knuckles, now folding their arms so that the hands could find warmth from the woollen sweaters, now jumping about the turf to stimulate circulation or buffeting themselves like benumbed coachmen in mid-winter. Fielding was difficult as well as unpleasant under these circumstances. The bowlers and the batsmen were envied for their compulsory need for exertion. Yet even they suffered, and it was a quaint experience late in the afternoon, when the draw was inevitable, to see Armstrong leisurely trotting between the wickets with his ungloved hand in his pocket—so loth was he to withdraw it from that cosy flannel sheath.

The cricket was as dull and uninspiriting as the weather. There were very few incidents in it that gave occasion for cheering. There were rejoicings when Denton reached 150, and a fine, continuous ripple of handclaps for Gregory, who at cover-point smartly and cleverly fielded every ball in one over played by the Yorkshireman and a great shout, with a note as of anticipated victory, when Denton, running sideways at full speed, brought off a fine catch from a high drive by Darling and thus secured the dismissal of the first Australian batsman in Australia's second innings. But between-whiles there was dulness unspeakable. Yorkshire made their position very secure by not declaring until half-past twelve o'clock. They were then 382 runs ahead, and there remained only 3 1/2 hours for play. Only four of the Yorkshire wickets has fallen, and Denton and Rhodes were dealing with the bowlers quite easily. Denton was finely set, and he might easily have completed a second century, if he could have continued. The character of his hitting was shown by the presence of nineteen fours in his excellent not-out score of 153. No one expected that the Australians, would be beaten when they started their second innings. The pitch showed no signs of wear, and only the hope of the unexpected kept alive a spark of interest in the game. There had been got only nine runs when Darling skied the catch to Denton, but after lunch Duff and Hill, playing steadily, made a second-wicket, partnership of 59 before Hill was caught at the wicket, Duff went soon afterwards. Then Noble and Gregory played the obvious game carefully for half an hour, and at 96 Gregory gave a catch. From this stage to the finish a portion of the history of the first innings was repeated—Noble and Armstrong making again an invaluable stand. They might have made many more runs, if they had been playing to get runs, and as it was, by their easy kill-time methods they carried the total to 187 before the finish without being separated. Ring-rose, who "came off" so finely on Tuesday, was not at all deadly.

Rain permitted only one of the first-class matches arranged for the first half of the week to be finished—that between Sussex and Notts. The Midland eleven required to make 277 to avert the innings defeat, and they never gave any indication of their ability to accomplish the task. Jones and Iremonger both failed entirely, and from this bad start there was no recovery. In the end Sussex won by an innings and 215 runs four of the last five Notts, batsmen being dismissed by Killick for two runs. No fewer than three of the other matches were abandoned without a ball being bowled, which is something of an event—even in our remarkable climate.

One may hope that the match lost to the Australians and the not particularly good form the Lancashire cricketers—with one or two notable exceptions—showed in their match with Warwickshire will not be a sort of prelude to the season's career of the county. Certainly the work of the side at Edgbaston strengthened the impression that there is a falling away in the traditional smartness of the Lancashire fielding. During the Australian match at Old Trafford, and again at Birmingham, the ground fielding was not always quick and clean, and there has been sufficient indication of looseness of late to warrant the reminder that when opposed to stronger counties like Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Surrey in the matches to come the champions, if they are to retain the championship, will have to show a little better all-round form. The missed opportunities at Birmingham were numerous, and one was hardly surprised that J. F. Byrne and Kinneir placed Warwickshire in such a commanding position on the first day. Big scores, it is true, are expected on that hard pitch. One remembers—how cricket history repeats itself—that in 1901 the same Septimus Kinneir and the diminutive Quaife punished the worn-out Lancashire bowling for nearly a day and a half, and enabled Warwickshire to close their innings at 532 for only four wickets, as against 518 for eight wickets last week. On that occasion Huddleston, the Lancashire League player, bowled almost unchanged during the whole of a hot afternoon, and he took the only three Warwickshire wickets—T. S. Fishwick was run out—which fell to the Lancashire bowling. And the irony of it all was that Mold, though with the team and on the ground, had to be left out of the side that, he might rest an injured knee.

Whereas in 1901 Lancashire lost by an innings (really by 16 wickets) and 75 runs, they drew in 1905, and made up in a measure for the general want of cohesion and the lack of support given to the bowlers on the opening days. In this connection one notes how promptly the justification of A. C. MacLaren in playing the younger Hornby has come. At Birmingham as at Derby a fortnight since, Hornby silenced the critics by his brilliant fielding and his sturdy batting at the most critical time. He and Hallows on Saturday undoubtedly saved the Lancastrians from sustaining their first defeat in county cricket since 1903. If there is one characteristic of the younger Hornby's cricket it is that he does not allow it to be influenced by the despondencies of any part of the general play. He apparently cares nothing for averages. If it is a "barn door" exhibition that is wanted he can out-Quaife as we saw at Leeds in the memorable stonewalling contest against Yorkshire last year, and as a fieldsman he is not surpassed even by Tyldesley. It is the possession of these qualities which gives young Hornby his strength on the side. By his steady batting at Birmingham on Saturday his average has gone up to 30 per innings.

There were no records broken in the first round of the open championship at St. Andrews. Since the introduction of the rubbercored ball there has been a constant war waged between green committees jealous to preserve the dignity of their links and the steadily increasing army of record breaking professionals. Prestwick Hoylake, and Sandwich have in turns fallen to the power of the player, but St. Andrews still has the distinction of being the most difficult green included in the championship rota. The Royal and Ancient Committee have of late been steadily engaged in making improvements. The course was lengthened by nearly two hundred yards and bunkers were cut at points where the big driver who sacrificed the true line for length was certain to receive dire punishment. A strong wind swept in from St. Andrews Bay all day, there being almost half a gale about noon. The result was that 80 was the lowest score although Mr Norman Hunter did it in 74 at the last autumn meeting of the club. In 1900 the year in which the championship was last held at St. Andrews Taylor and H Vardon led at the end of the first round with 79 each, Mr. Maxwell being the leading amateur with 81. On Thursday there were four professional scores of 80 and Mr. Graham led the amateur contingent with a total of 82. The future of the play was not only the high scoring but the manner in which even under the difficult conditions the recognised school singled themselves out.

The first instalment of the greatest golfing even of the year was carried through at St. Andrews on Saturday, English meeting Scottish professionals. Singles were played in the forenoon and foursomes in the afternoon. In the match between Taylor and Braid the first half was marked by a fine pitch by Braid at the seventh hole. Turning all square Braid won the next two holes, but Taylor successfully played two stymies at the thirteenth and fourteenth for wins, and winning the next two became dormy. Taylor took 34 for the eight holes back. Harry Vardon, but in 40 to 41, stood 1 up at the turn on A. Herd, who was eventually beaten by 5 and 3. Tom Vardon and J. White (the open champion) had a very close match. They were all square at the turn, and the finally halved the round. In the foursomes a brilliant approach by Herd gave the Scotsmen the lead at the second hole. The Huddersfield player however was at fault at the next hole, where he failed to hole a two yards' putt for a half. Misfortune befel the Scots at the fifth, where Herd's second was badly bunkered. The same fate awaited Vardon's tee shot at the next so that the game at the sixth was all square. In the second foursome the Scotsmen had the best of the start winning the first three of the first six holes. They generally held their opponents, and won fairly easily.

The defeat of John Roberts in the great billiard match just ended is not surprising, even though the players were on practically even terms two days before the finish. On no form seen this season had the veteran fany pretensions to concede Stevenson a start, and in the latter's favour, be it said, he was quite willing to play on even terms. Even in winning as he did, the Yorkshire professional did not play up to expectation, and there were times when he almost looked as if the importance of the occasion might prove too much for him; but Roberts is no longer the great player he was, and could not take full advantage of the opportunities. In the final stage, when a great effort might have made some difference, it was Stevenson who was capable of it, and not the scratch man.

Nine English cricketers are still in possession of batting averages of upwards of fifty runs per innings. Denton has joined the select circle, but C. J. B. Wood has dropped out.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.

THE COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.

WHEN earthquake and tornado and general excitability have left Simla, it will be recognised that his Majesty's Government at Home has wrought a good work, and officials who are now displaying symptoms of hysteria will hide their heads for very shame. The new scheme is not one which is above criticism, it is true. Given a strong Commander-in-Chief and a weak Viceroy and we should very soon find defects. A strong Viceroy and a weak Commander-in-Chief would completely nullify the effect of the new order. But it must not be assumed that because the Secretary of State's Department gives life and being to Lord Kitchener's proposals that it is not possible for his successor, by as light a stroke of the pen, to undo all the present Government has done and to place the Commander-in-Chief under the thumb of a Council or a Military Department composed of practically inexperienced officers. We must bear in mind a few facts in relation to the selection of Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India. When war broke out in South Africa England was not prepared, and disaster followed on disaster. England could afford an initial reverse. In India we cannot. In case of a war on the Frontier our first engagement must be a success, or our second and third will not be. The results of unpreparedness and the immediate consequences—direct and indirect—are too terrible to contemplate. During the South African war the whole of Europe was barking at our heels and near the end intervention was invited by our foes. The eyes of our inevitable enemy were turned to the Indian frontier. During that war the Indian Army had been drawn upon—not its troops, who were perpetually reminded that it was "a white man's war"—but numbers of the best and most efficient of its officers were borrowed and the their record was not the least brilliant in that long struggle.

The necessity of seeing that the Indian Army was prepared forced itself upon his Majesty's Government and Lord Kitchener, whose marvellous gifts of organisation were sung by soldier and civilian, was selected for the purpose. The Head of the Government came out with a long list and an extensive variety of tasks he had set himself. The Commander-in-Chief came out with one—which the King and the Government and the people had set him. It was a great task, the magnitude of which few people can conceive. He had scarcely taken off his coat when he found himself assailed by the same octopus that had attacked Lord Curzon when he rolled up his sleeves,—the love of circumlocution, of voluminous minute-writing and the belief in moving as slowly as was consistent with Babu ideas of progression. Lord Curzon got rid of it on the civil side of the administration. Officials cried out just as loudly as they are crying now. Their cries were stifled. Old manners and old customs were shocked; but they had to go. Traditions were ignored where they were not treated with violence, and men who stood in the way were cleared out. Would the Head of the Government deny that he was justified in what he did and that he can now move more freely than he could? Lord Kitchener wants to move too, and move he must, or betray the great trust that is reposed in him. It is not necessary to read very far in the voluminous correspondence, which came to hand from Simla yesterday morning, to recognise how effectually Lord Kitchener was handicapped in his work; how completely his hands were tied.

Take paragraph 14 of the Secretary of State's Despatch:—

"To take as an instance the question of the small arms ammunition reserve, on which both Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmond Elles have written at some length. The printed proceedings show that Lord Kitchener asked for a reserve of 1,000 rounds per arm of small arms ammunition on the 17th February, 1904. The scheme apparently was not noted on in the Military Department till the 19th May, 1904—a loss of three months, the discussion in the Department proceeding until the 21st July, 1904, when a Despatch was sent to the Secretary of State asking what was the amount of reserve of small arms ammunition maintained at Home. The Secretary of State telegraphed his reply on the 16th August, but the Military Department decided to await detail by post, and the case was returned to the Adjutant General in the Commander-in-Chief's Department apparently for the first time on the 21st September, after more than seven months' delay. In October the Commander-in-Chief, while adhering to his already recorded opinion, accepted the Military Department's proposal for the time being, but reserved the right to re-open the question in the future. Accordingly, after nine months' consideration, the reserve of 1,000 rounds asked for was cut down to 750, involving a total addition of 50,000,000 rounds to be manufactured in three years. Further discussions took place as to whether ammunition immediately available for the purpose in England out of the savings on the Military Budget should be accepted as part of this supply, which was again contested by the Military Department, and a final decision was only given on the 22nd December. The whole question thus occupied ten months, and it is noteworthy that during that period telegrams were passing between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy as to possible mobilisation and the provision of stores, of which this reserve was not the least urgent."

The casual observer will imagine the above has reference to the Chinese, not to the Indian Army. Yet this was possible, though Lord Kitchener's colleagues claim to have done their utmost to aid him—"smooth his path" is the phrase they use. There is something pathetic in the Viceroy's minute:—"Little more than two years have elapsed since he came to us with an authority and and reputation, second to none in the British Army, when we recognized the enormous advantage that was certain to accrue to India in the application of his abilities and experience to our military problems, and I assert without fear of challenge that my own aim and that of every one of my colleagues, including the Military Member, has been to smooth his path and to facilitate the execution of the great task which with characteristic energy he at once took in hand. Wherever the existing regulations or practice seemed to raise trivial or unnecessary obstacles we modified them; we stopped the noting by junior officers of the Military Department upon proposals emanating from the Commander-in-Chief which was said to be a cause of offence; we transferred the issue of all Indian Army Orders from the Military Department to the Commander-in-Chief; we gave him an officer as financial adviser, and we are about to transfer to him the executive control of the Supply and Transport Corps. These are only casual illustrations which could easily be multiplied; we have, in fact, endeavoured to facilitate the execution of Lord Kitchener's plans by every means in our power. The result has been that within less than two years he has carried through a series of reforms that would have more than filled an ordinary quinquennium and that will stamp his name indelibly upon the military history of this country." And yet he asks for more! The base ingratitude of the man! That will stamp his name indelibly on the administrative history of this country. But the Head of the Government does not seem to realise that when Lord Kitchener asked for bread they were offering him a stone; when he would have a fish they offered him a serpent—a trifling difference it may be, but perhaps they imagined that by keeping him waiting ten months he would have grown so hungry he would have swallowed stone and serpent or have advanced so far in senile decay as to be unable to discern the difference. We are sorry Sir Edmond Elles finds it necessary to resign, but if the ills of the old system go with him it diminishes our regret. In his place we are promised two younger, but more experienced, officers—not mere "Kitchener's men"—but men of the Indian Army, general officers who are the product of the Indian Army and among its most distinguished offspring, no "feather-bed soldiers," though one is already fully acquainted with the duties of the Military Secretaryship to the Government of India. We willingly accept the assurance of the Secretary of State that the changes have not been adopted without the fullest possible consideration of all the interests involved. And we would commend to the notice of those who foolishly imagine that military authority has become supreme the almost closing words of the Secretary of State's Despatch:—"The undoubted supremacy of the Governor-General in Council will be maintained. The Commander-in-Chief will wield powers and possess machinery adequate for the furtherance of his military schemes, but not such as to free him from proper financial and political criticism." Any occasion for consternation or "panic" is there removed. But, of course, there will be commotion in many military dovecots. There are many men, whom age, or some other peculiarity, has, in Lord Kitchener's eyes, qualified them for a cosy chair in the corner of a Pall Mall Club. There are many of them still remaining in India, because the climate agrees with them, or because they hope, under a special dispensation of Providence, perhaps, again, to gain employment. They will grumble and foretell dire calamities. We do not see that any sound military critic has. Still it is open to his Majesty's Government to amend the scheme whenever such action appears necessary.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY.

For the past twelve years the question of establishing a Museum and Library for Bombay has been before the attention of Government. A Commitee, recently appointed to consider the question, has come to the conclusion that the want of a central institution in the nature of a Museum and Library is much felt, that its establishment will be welcomed and that "the support and encouragement of all concerned may be relied on." This last is a statement which a banker might hesitate to advance money on, but we suppose the Committee has sufficient warranty for it. All members of the Committee are agreed, however, as to the desirability of establishing a Museum, and the majority are persuaded that the Crescent Site is the place for it. Mr. Burns, the Principal of the School of Art, is of opinion that the place for a Museum and Library is in proximity, if not in affiliation, to the School of Art. Technically he is right, and if it were from the purely utilitarian and educational point of view that we were to judge it, we might agree with him As it is, the Committee make the most feasible proposal for the utilisation of the Crescent site, and far rather would we move Mr. Burns and his School to the Crescent than have the Museum and Library beyond the limits of the Fort in a locality which seems to be wanted for Borahs' shops. At the same time it cannot be denied that Mr. Burns makes out a good case for his site. It is surrounded by a number of educational institutions, including the Elphinstone High School, St. Xavier's College, St. Xavier's High School, the Indo-British Institution, the Anjuman-i-Islam School, the Robert Money School and the Lord Harris Primary School, to say nothing of the School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, numerous hospitals whose convalescents might use its departments for exercise, and a collection of chawls, which a modern and up-to-date Municipal Health Department has seen fit, occasionally only we believe, to accommodate segregated people from plague-striken areas. There is a danger of the locality being too thickly built upon and besides the Crescent site is in close proximity to the Elphinstone College and the University Buildings, not too far from the Natural History Museum or the Anthropological Society's collection and the Asiatic Library. We must vote, therefore, for the Crescent site, if a Museum is to be founded. The question of cost is considered. Government promised an allotment. We trust it will be found that Government is inclined to pay the entire cost. Such is the case with the Madras and Calcutta Museums, and as much, we are entitled to expect of the Bombay Government. We trust the expression "the support and encouragement of all concerned may be relied upon" does not imply that the Committee considers it might be built and supported by voluntary contributions. We take it the Committee does not anticipate paying for the site. Government will have to resume it from the Improvement Trust and the Trust will not appreciate the operation. The Committee would expend ten lakhs on the buildings and take from Government an annual grant of ten lakhs for their upkeep in addition to the salaries of gazetted officers. The Committee recognise that it is outside their province to suggest whence funds may be forthcoming for the buildings, but they discourage the belief that voluntary contributions would suffice. Indeed, they express the opinion that the opening of a public subscription would not result in amounts being promised which would be of material assistance. The scheme is undoubtedly one to be commended, and if Government sees its way to carry it out, we shall be glad to know that it is successful. But we have little faith in the forthcoming of all the encouragement desired—if it is desired that that encouragement shall take a pecuniary form.

THE NEW GERMAN MILITARY LAWS.

THE Reichstag has passed two very important laws; one in regard to the strength of the Army in peace, the other modifying Military obligations, writes "L'Energie Française." The proposals made by the Government were adopted with hardly any modification. The Army which was formerly 495,500, in time of peace, is to be raised to 505,839, and the year 1910 is to see this number enrolled. Neither gendarmes nor one year volunteers are included in this estimate. The apparent increase is 10,399 men, but it is really greater being over 12,000; for 2,000 artisans out of the ranks will not be counted in, and will be replaced before 1910 by civilian artisans. The number of the units is fixed at 633 Infantry Battalions, or Chasseurs, 510 Squadrons of Cavalry, 574 Field Batteries, 40 Batteries of Foot Artillery, 29 Battalions of Pioneers, 12 Battalions of Sappers and 23 Commissariat Battalions. Active service is fixed at seven years, that is, from 21 to 28 years of age, service in the first division of the landwehr to five years. Up to the age of forty, Germans are counted in the second division of the landwehr. During the period of active service, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are obliged to serve with the colours for the three first years, without any interruption, every other soldier for the two first years. As compensation the men who have served for these three years are only obliged to belong for three instead of five years to the landwehr. The other Military rules in regard to reservists and men of the landwehr remain unchanged.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

MR. H. J. BADSHAH, I. C. S., has decided to retire from the service on the first of July.

A SUDDEN rise in the Gilgit river caused by the bursting of glacier dams in Ishkoman has done much damage in the district. The Gilgit suspension bridge has been destroyed by the flood and some forts in Punial have been submerged.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd June, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 178,026 maunds and Rs. 14,206 in the earnings.

MR. GAMBLE, Accountant-General of the Punjab, now at Home on furlough, will officiate as Salt Commissioner, Northern India, when Mr. R. M. Dane proceeds on long leave in August.

THE Australian papers contain accounts of quite a dramatic scene at Botany Bay, near Sydney, the place where Captain Cook, the British Columbus, first landed. To celebrate the 135th anniversary of that important event the incident was re-enacted in up-to-date fashion. His Majesty's ship "Mildura" anchored at the same spot that had been selected by Captain Cook for bringing the "Endeavour" to a standstill. A flag was hoisted at the place where Cook stepped ashore; salutes were fired from warships and batteries, an patriotic addresses were delivered by Ministers of the Crown and other public men. Woolner's heroic statue of Captain Cook in Hyde Park, Sydney, was decorated by day and illuminated at night.

THE second chapter of the sordid story of the Holborn Borough scandals has been before the Common Serjeant at the Old Bailey, writes a Home-paper, and the result is that the ex-Borough Surveyor and a contractor to the Council have been fined two hundred pounds each, the former, in addition, being ordered to refund some moneys improperly received, and both have been disqualified under the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act from holding any public appointment for a period of seven years. No one can complain that the sentences are too severe. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of the purity of public life in connexion with municipalities that corruption should be put down with a strong hand. Public bodies are responsible for paying fully and even generously for work done, for no shadow of excuse should be given for taking bribes or secret commissions. Evil customs may have grown up, and it is to be feared that they do exist, but the scandal must be stopped at any cost.

MR. W. S. GILBERT had occasion, a twelvemonth or more ago, to remind the world, at the risk of "spoiling sport," that he was still in the flesh, and not in a disembodied spirit, as one writer implied. The later Sir Donald Stewart was another distinguished man whom an Indian newspaper hurried to his grave five years before he condescended to make the announcement good. Then, again, we have the case of Mark Twain and his immortal rejoinder that he wasn't "half so dead as the papers made out." Now Mr. Rider Haggard tells a good story in this same connection. Hearing that a ballet based on "She" was to be produced in Hungary, he wrote asking for programmes and photographs. A reply came that the manager was shocked at the request, for he had believed the illustrious Herr Author to be dead. Long obituaries had appeared in the Hungarian journals. Mr. Haggard then wrote and asked that a contradiction might be circulated, but the manager reported that the editors refused to insert it, as they believed it to be an unscrupulous attempt to obtain a free advertisement for the ballet.

TROUBLE ON THE WATERS OF THE OXUS.

IT is useless to disregard any longer the acute state to which affairs on the frontiers of Afghanistan have attained by the continued massing of the Russian troops in the Oxus region. In the beginning of hostilities with Japan, says Mr. Angus Hamilton, writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," Russia conceived the idea of counteracting a possible adversity in the fortunes of war in Manchuria by a military concentration along the north-western, northern, and north-eastern frontiers of Afghanistan. The British expedition to Tibet served merely to confirm her in this view, the preparation in connection with the Mission to Kabul hastening the execution of her own designs. Until recently, however, the hiatus existing in the line of railway between Tashkent and Orenburg prevented their effective realisation, compelling, as it might have done in certain eventualities, the despatch of troops by steamer across the Caspian Sea, and thence to Kushk, via Merv and the Trans-Caspian Railway, the detour and consequent long delay raising serious obstacles to the reinforcement of the Kushk-Murghab Valley. With the disappearance of this difficulty in September last, when the Orenburg-Tashkent railway was opened to military traffic, there remained no further hindrance. Accepting, therefore, the instrument now ready to her hand, as affording equal and direct response to the operations in Tibet and the negotiations with the Ameer, Russia proceeded to assemble troops at a number of points along the northern frontier of Afghanistan. For the moment, it may be questioned whether any further demonstrations in force will be undertaken, the span of her inactivity in this direction being measured by the time required for the construction of a line of railway between Samarkand on the Trans-Caspian railway and Termez on the northern Afghan frontier, where there is a ford for the crossing of the Oxus, less than three hundred miles in length, and following the caravan route from Pata Hesar, via Shirabad, Huzir, Sharisabz to Samarkand.

This work roughly constituting the prolongation of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway to the Afghan border, imparts a complexion to the position of Russia and Great Britain in respect of Afghanistan no less grave than that introduced by the Orenburg Tashkent railway, since, as a line of communication with the northern frontier, it is parallel to the Merv-Kushk connection with the western frontier, the entire system providing Russia at once with a double line of railway communication with her military bases in the immediate rear, and two parallel lines of approach for purposes of any advance into Northern Afghanistan. Russia's military preparations, therefore, may be regarded now as within an ace of completion, a condition of affairs which, according to intelligence from Afghanistan, is creating the liveliest apprehensions in Kabul itself, in this respect, it must be admitted that there is every justification for the anxiety displayed, since the commanding positions occupied by the Russians in the Kushk-Murghab Valleys, along the Oxus, and upon the Badakshan-Wakhan border preclude the possibility of any resistance offered by the Afghan forces being sufficient to stem the Russian invasions. Herat probably would capitulate at once, or, even if the fortress attempted to oppose the Russians advance equally, with Maimane, Andkhoi Balk Kunduz, and Wakhan, it would lie at the mercy of the Russians within a few days. In this contingency, Candahar and Jelalabad having been occupied by forces from India, Kabul, lying upon the Indian side of the Hindu Kush, in the event of further British action, might become a British prize. Many weeks, however, would elapse before any Anglo-Indian forces could come into position against the Russians, and even then they would be too late to prevent the occupation of Afghan Turkestan by Russian forces from across the Oxus. Indeed, it is utterly impossible to do anything to assist Afghanistan so long as we are not in occupation of this frontier. To remain passively in India is to allow Russia to score first move, to win the game, and to reap all the honours. Our protests have been insufficient to check the Russian descent just as our feeble acquiescence in the accomplished fact has been ever an encouragement to the Russians. At this moment, while the Indian forces are at least three hundred miles distant from Herat, the Russian troops are so close to the Afghan border that the Pathan outposts along the Upper Oxus have given free rein to their passion for nocturnal snipings. This over-indulgence in neighbourly attentions trade, of course, to keep border relations in that disturbed conditions which is best suited to Russian requirements.

Meanwhile, reports from the Upper Oxus describe Russian irritability as reaching to such a point of exasperation that at any moment the slow fires of the frontier may break into an open blaze, Russia for the nonce, is holding her hand, until the movements of troops, which for some months have been unceasing between Kala Khum and Sarakhs, have been completed. Just now there is a continuous dribble of reinforcements from the Merv and Tashkent garrison into the border zone. Two regiments have arrived at Hissar, as a permanent increase of the existing establishments. Four thousand men from the Khokand garrison have reinforced Kokal Sag, on the Kokcha River, near its Confluence with the Oxus, where hitherto, there have been merely the frontier pickets additional batteries of heavy artillery have been posted at Termez, and a corps of Railway Pioneer from Merv, numbering four thousand men also haves been added to the strength of the Kushk garrison, on the north-western border. These drafts upon the Merv strength in the meantime have been made good by the transfer of an entire division from the Caucasus to Merv, Orenburg similarly serving as the feeder to Tashkent. The strength of Kush is now, therefore, some sixteen thousand men, equipped on field-service footing, and intended to serve as a flying column in the direction of Herat.

Herat, so long the pivot of our trans-border policy, and now, by the irony of Providence, the immediate objective of the Russians, lies barely ninety-eight and a quarter miles from Kushk, the terminus of the Russian Mer-Kushk railway. Kushk itself can be reached very speedily by rail from Merv, so quickly indeed that the forty thousand men composing the Merv garrison, together with a sufficient proportion of its immense supplies, could be placed across the Afghan frontier in the field within a few hours of the outbreak of war, in support of any detached or independent columns advancing from Kushk. Concentration at this point, too, probably would be divided between Kushk, Penjdeh, and Bala Murghab each of which is regarded as a frontier base, although Kushk, with its uninterrupted railway communication with Merv, the main depot of supplies in Trans Caspia, must rank as the principal. In regard to Herat, it must be confessed that the fortress occupies an exceptionally unfortunate position. Whatever the garrison might attempt in support of the magnificent defences which the place boasts, there is no doubt that the sympathies of the population—if the history of the past goes for anything—would be given to any who contrived to evict the Afghans; similarly, the hazard may be made that certain of the tribes on the north-western border would declare themselves for the Russians. All reports concur in alluding to the exceptionally lavish manner in which Russian roubles have been circulated in the Herat province. It is, however, doubtful whether the position of Herat and Maimane, the two north-western provinces of Afghanistan, is any worse than that of Balk, Kunduz, and Andkhoi, before which an equally steady concentration is taking place, In addition to the forts established upon the Russian bank of the Oxus, such as Kala Khum, Kilif, Kerki, and Termez, each of which, under pressure of the changing situation, has blossomed into a strongly fortified camp, there are midway between the line of main bases, Merv, Bokhara, Khokand established along the railway and the river, other intermediate bases, such as Hissar and Shariasha which, lying across the main caravan routes to the northern frontier, serve as centres of distribution for the frontier zone, readily enabling the Russians to maintain a steady influx of men and material along roads altogether supplementary to the two lines of the railway. In the situation on the extreme east, upon the Badakshan-Wakhan border, the same preponderating strength and advantage of position may be detected in the Russian dispositions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

HOPELESS RUSSIA.

LODZ TERROR-STRICKEN.

RIOTING AT WARSAW.

THE "RUS" SUSPENDED.

AN ARMISTICE PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

As a protest against the action of the Military at Lodz the Socialists at Warsaw have proclaimed a general strike to-day.

Many collisions took place between the crowd and the troops in the street at Warsaw last evening, but the casualties were slight.

The inhabitants at Lodz are panic-stricken-believing that none are safe from the violence of the Military. Twelve thousand left Lodz yesterday in the trains which are crowded to the utmost.

The Russian journal "Rus" has been suspended for publishing the petition to the Tzar framed by the Zemstvoist Congress.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

It is believed at Washington that there is not likely to be an armistice before the plenipotentiaries meet in the middle of August.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. IKHONA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the British India steamer Ikhona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek, 150 miles north of Hongkong, on the 5th instant.

The crew were transferred on the 19th inst to the Dutch steamer Perlak which has arrived at Singapore.

THE DNIEPER AT JIBUTIL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Russian cruiser Dnieper has arrived at Jibutil having on board the crew of the St. Kilda.

THE STORES SCANDAL.

Personnel of the Commission.

The Royal Commission to enquire in the Stores Scandal has been appointed as follows :—Mr. Justice Farwell, Chairman, Sir Taubmann Goldie, Sir George White, Sir Francis Mowat, Mr. Samuel Hope Morley.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The newspapers consider that the Royal Commission of enquiry on the Stores Scandal is of noteworthy strength and impartiality.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Bluffing It Out.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Reuter wires from Fez that although there is no indication that the Morocco decision regarding Borjeaida is other than serious, it is suggested that the Moroccans may be bluffing hoping to obtain the cessation of the stoppage of arms.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

"Nearly Perfect."

LONDON, JUNE 26.

M. Berteaux, the Minister of War, speaking at Versailles to-day, said that while wishing to say nothing that could be taken as an allusion to the present position, that "thanks to the efforts of France in the last thirty-five years, our fighting material is of the best, our equipment complete and our officers can bear comparison with those of any nation."

NEW GREEK CABINET.

M. Rallis has succeeded in forming a new Greek Cabinet. The Delyannists declined to participate.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day. The same Company's steamer Moldavia, left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE CONFERENCE OF LIEUT-GENERALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Conference of Lieut.-Generals which is now sitting here under the Presidentship of Lord Kitchener is likely to last about a week. Sir Charles Egerton, Sir Alfred Gaselee and Sir Archibald Hunter are Lord Kitchener's guests, General Mcleod from Burma is staying with Sir Arundel and Lady Arundel, and Sir Bindon Blood is the guest of the Hon. Mr. Hewett. Lord Curzon who came into Mashobra from Camp for Sunday is returning to Naldira to-day. His Excellency will be back in Simla in about four days.

THE LEVEE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

H. E. Lord Lamington held a Levee, this afternoon, in the Council Hall which was more numerously attended than in previous years. The gallery was filled with ladies. At 4 p.m. the Council Hall began to fill with spectators. Quarter of an hour before the Levee, a Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the East Lancashire Regiment, was drawn up under the portico, in command of Captain Lemarchant D. S. O. His Excellency the Governor, who was busy the whole day in the Council Hall, retired to Magdala House in the afternoon and returned in state shortly after 4-30 p.m., by which time the assembly had formed up for presentation, those entitled to private entree being in readiness on the left and others in the right corridor. His Excellency was preceded by a state carriage from Government House conveying Major Lee, Military Secretary, Major Yarr R. A. M. C., Captain Hon'ble Foljambe and Ressaldar Bahadoor Shaik Abdul Hamid. A few minutes later the Guard-of-Honour presenting arms, the band struck a few bars of the "National Anthem." His Excellency was a ccompanied by Mr DuBoulay and Captain Maynell. Immediately after the private entree was over, the door was opened for the public entree. The cards were received by Captain Mayneli, and Major Lee presented the Europeans, and Mr DuBoulay the Natives. After the Levee his Excellency accompanied by Major-General Creagh inspected the Guard-of-Honour and left for Ganeshkhind.

After the Levee was over an official dinner and reception was held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, but unfortunately H. E. Lord Lamington being unwell was not present at the dinner. The following ladies and gentlemen were present at the dinner :—Major-General Creagh ; Major Rawlins; Brigadier-General and Mrs. Bowles ; Colonel and Mrs. Swann ; Colonel Bond ; Colonels Williamson, Trevor; Harrison, Cahusac, Andrews, Speed, Russell and Carey, Colonel and Mrs. Richardson ; Colonel and Mrs. Allen ; Colonel and Mrs. Carter ; Major Harrison ; Colonel and Mrs. Grantham ; Colonel and Mrs. Hayless ; Major add Mrs. Burton ; Colonel and Mrs. Oliver Moss ; Major and Mrs. Carnegy ; Major Brownrigg ; Colonel and Mrs. Stevens ; Colonel Mayne ; Major and Mrs. Andersom ; Rev. and Mrs. Alancart ; the Lord Bishop of Bombay ; Revs. Lee and Coetlogen ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Edgerley, Hon. Messrs. Jenkins and Trevor, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Colonel Grean, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Giles ; Mr. Logan ; Right Reverend Dr. Beider Lindeu ; Mr. and Mrs. Sladen ; Mr. Hill ; Mr. Cameron ; Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy ; Mr. Stewart ; Major and Mrs. Jackson ; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence ; Mr. and Mrs. K incaid ; Messrs. Swifte, Pratt, Whymper, Fry ; Mr. and Mrs. Clifton ; Reverend and Mrs. Rountree : Colonel Channer ; Colonel and Mrs. Hume Henderson. The following were house guests :—Sir James Monteath, Colonel Forbes, Hon, Mr. Trevor ; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss C. H. B. Forbes ; and Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Paterson. The following members of Staff were present :—Mr. and Mrs. DuBoulay ; Major Lee ; Major Yarr ; Captain Meynell ; Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Foljambe, Messrs. Gray and Naylor. After dinner, a reception was held at which nearly 700 guests were present. The compound was nicely lighted. The Governor's band was present.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The eighth list of subscriptions to the Fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake received by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., is published. The amount previously collected by this firm was £3,785 and the present list brings the total to £4,409.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS June 26.

Capt E C Maddock, I M S, on leave, from Erinpura.
Brig-General A W Bayly, Comdt L Staff College, on duty, from Deolali.
Major O Shore, I Staff College on duty from Deolali.
Major B L Mills R A M C on duty from Poona.
Lieut D H Powell 103 Maharatta L I, on leave, from Satara.
Capt W E W Elkington R Warwick Regt., on duty from Quetta.
Capt S E Crawford, Gordon High, on duty, from Peshawar.
Capt C T Store, 54th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowshera.
Lieut C J L Allanson, 5th Gurkhas, on leave from Abbottabad.
Lieut H Campbell, Guides, on leave, from Marden.
Lieut G R Bird, 4th Rajputs, on leave, from Malakand.
Capt C B Slookes, 3rd Horse, on leave, from Neemuch.
Capt J C Hamilton 1 M S on leave from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES June 26.

Lieut J C Metcalfe, 13th Hussars, on leave to England.
Lieut J V Ramsden, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lieut W F Parsons, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col Caulfield, 110 M L I, on leave to Poona.
Capt R K Guffins, 2 K S L I, on duty to England.
Lieut-Col C R Dawson, 44 M I, on leave, to England.
Major F G Maidment, I M S from leave from Saugor.
Major D J O Taylor, 59th S Rifles on leave to England.
Capt E C G Maddock, I M S, on leave to England.
Capt H C Hill 110th M L I on leave to England.
Capt L Stephen, I M S, on leave, to England.
Brig Genl A W Bayly, Comdt L Staff College, on duty to Deolali.
Capt I Tobin R A M C on duty to Mhow.
Col Ballie, I A, on duty to Mhow.
Major A H Allenby, B C I on leave to Colombo.
Major H Marwood, N Stafford Regt on duty to England.
Capt S G Crawford, Gord High, on duty to England.
Lieut H Campbell, Guides, on leave to England.

NOTHING has yet transpired at Simla as to the successor of Sir Edmond Elles, or rather the new Member who will have charge of the Department of Military Supply but a Special Correspondent in London, as will be seen, reports the appointment of Sir E. Barrow. Though it is true that, according to Mr. Brodrick the appointment need not necessarily go to a military officer, yet as one of his qualifications is defined as "intimate acquaintance with the characteristics of the Native Army," so long as an officer of the British service is Commander-in-Chief, it is obvious that no civilian can possibly be appointed. At the present moment, there are two other new posts to be filled, namely the Secretary to Government in the Army Department and the Department of Supply respectively. These officers will be Colonels only.

A GOOD deal of nonsense has been talked about the supposed offence given to the German Kaiser by the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklonburg in that she ordered the majority of the frocks for her daughter's trousseau in Paris, says a London paper. But the Kaiser is not so small-minded as all that. As a matter of fact he has frequently expressed his regret that the women of Germany did not dress better, and when he paid a visit to Wiesbaden once and saw a few pretty dresses about he exclaimed, "Thank heaven! Here, at least, are garments that my eye may rest upon! His Majesty is more likely to be pleased than not that the future Crown Princess of Germany should emulate —which she does—the elegance of the French and American women.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

IT would not be easy to say exactly when Simla left off being a village and began to emerge as the important town it now is. The construction of the railway was a step in this direction. It was difficult to take the place seriously so long as every deputation to the Government of India had to be trundled up the last fifty-eight miles of the journey from the plains in a tonga that was almost a wheel barrow. The deputation arrived, but it felt that it was picnicing. It took back with it to Calcutta or Madras a sense of the superiority which the man who travels in a first class railway carriage feels for the bump in. Simla, to the outer world, was only a hamlet in the jungle at which the Government of India happened to be in camp. A regular steam service into the heart of the station made a great deal of difference. There is still only one train, each way, in the day, but even one train is sufficient to remove the impression of aloofness. The hillman looks out, at stated hours, for the arrival and the departure. He compares the train to a snake as it glides down-hill into the Inverarm tunnel in the morning. He welcomes it, as a punctual friend, on its return to visit him in the evening. The official can depend upon getting away and arriving the day he fixes. The vagaries of an inadequate tonga service have no longer to be taken into consideration in making arrangements for tours of inspection. On one famous occasion, within the memory of not very ancient Simla residents, a Viceroy took up so many of the tongas, when the rush to the hills was on, that the road was littered with travellers reduced to their feet as a means of arriving at headquarters. Even a Member of Council was shut off from his office for days.

The railway has changed all this. Whatever its shortcomings, and they are not inconsiderable, in the matter af comfort, it carries the traffic with reliability and enables those whose duty or pleasure takes them backward or forwards, to arrive or leave as they require.

Simultaneously with the extension of the railway, the telegraph service has been developed. There are now direct wires from Simla to Calcutta, Bom-Karachi and Madras, Rangoon, Lahore and Allahabad can also be linked with the station, and the new automatic arrangements enable messages to be sent through, from one terminus to the other, without delays upon the route. The telephone is the latest addition. This now connects all the Government offices in Simla with each other. The general public are also allowed to benefit by the installation. The Club and the principal hotels and shops, also a number of private houses, are upon the wire. Files are called up and appointments made through the receiver. Memsaheba order chocolates for tennis and the voices of all the little tins gods are conveyed across the khud sides by it.

The scheme, for lighting Simla by electricity and, at the same time, supplying it with additional water, is still under consideration, but is understood to be so likely to materialise that rival promoters are already loud in their criticism of each other's proposals for the work. Additional roads are being built. The Mall, from the Ridge to Sanjaoli has been relieved of the mule traffic of the interior by the provision of a separate route. The tunnel on the road to Mashobra has been enlarged, and is now in use though not yet formally opened. Three well-found hotels of considerable size have come into existence, in addition to the one previously operating which had no serious competition up to three years ago. So great has been the increase in the number of visitors that all four are doing well. The competition has reduced the charges and is having a healthy reaction upon house rents which had been rising steadily before. The demand for hotel accommodation is still so strong that extensions are the order of the day in the existing establishments. Visitors are attracted by the lowered rates and a larger public is induced to summer here by the fact that more hotels than before are available for its shelter.

The station is growing because of the advantages it offers, and these advantages are increasing because more people than before are helping to contribute towards the upkeep.

The Viceroy is still in camp in the interior and there is little in the way of news to record. The station is waiting, in dusty thirst, for the rains to commence, but nothing bigger than a thunderstorms has so far occurred. One of these thunderstorms was a remarkable one. It travelled in a narrow belt across two of the outlying spurs, the wind that accompanied it unroofing several houses which happened to stand in its track, but doing little damage elsewhere. Such thunderstorms appear to be merely a result of the heat which the drought has induced in Northern India. Their occurrence does not indicate that the rains are yet within hail. Socially, there has been nothing more noticeable, since my last letter, than a few private dances and some amateur theatricals. Officially, the announcements made have of considerable practical importance, though not either dramatic or remarkable. The new Commerce and Industry Department have led off with a concession which will be appreciated alike by the growing army of motorists in India and by those concerned with the oil industry of Burma. It relaxes the hitherto prohibitive restrictions imposed upon the carriage and storage of petrol, and facilitates the increased use of this important motor fuel. The dangers of petrol are well known, but there can be no reason for imposing in India, where the risks of fire are infinitely smaller than in Europe, conditions which are not found necessary elsewhere. The wells in Burma are capable of supplying a considerable portion of the world's demand for petrol. Large developments may be expected, therefore, now that the Burmese product will be able to compete, upon more equal terms, with petrol produced elsewhere.

The introduction of a uniform time system, for the whole of India and Burma, is another matter upon which final orders have been passed. The change to be made in the clocks is so small that it might pass unnoticed if it were not for the possibility it suggests of abolishing the inconvenient systems of local time prevailing in such centres as Bombay and Calcutta. The local time has the advantage of accuracy, but involves complications in connection with the railways that have long had a uniform time of their own. The change is meaningless unless the new time be adopted generally, but objection has naturally been taken to anything that might interfere with the existing system of office hours. This point has not been made as clear as could be desired. The opening of offices, either half an hour earlier in the day, as would be liable to be the case in Bombay, or half an hour later, as in Calcutta, if the new arrangements were adopted in those centres, would certainly cause inconvenience. Neither is an essential portion of the Government scheme, but the steps which would be required to ensure that only the clocks should be changed, the office hours remaining precisely as before, do not appear to be considered to have been sufficiently provided for. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has pronounced against the scheme and that support of it in Calcutta is lukewarm.

The only other important decision of the Government of India, announced during the past fortnight, is the decision not to retaliate against Ceylon in the matter of Customs Duty upon tea. It is manifestly unreasonable that duties should be imposed by Ceylon on Indian tea, in excess of those exacted by India upon the corresponding product of that island, but the hands of the Government of India are tied in the matter by the existing policy of the Home Government. It is easy to argue that a little flexibility would be desirable in such cases, but the possibility of a tariff war with a neighbouring unit of the British Empire is also a matter to be taken into account.

THE Forest Officers in Baluchistan are making an interesting experiment regarding the growth of olive trees. The hills above Dilkuna are covered with a luxuriant growth of olives, and a small area has been cleared with a view to experiment whether more valuable olive of Europe can be satisfactorily grown in the climate of Baluchistan.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE opening match of the Bombay Gymkhana season (first eleven) was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground their opponents being the Y. M. C. A. The weather was cloudy and threatening, and the wicket very slow at the start in consequence of heavy rain overnight. The Y. M. C. A. won the toss and elected to give the Gymkhana first service of the wicket in the hope that it would improve, but expectations in this respect were hardly realised. Play commenced at 11-45, Messrs. S. N. Powell and T. S. Ward starting the batting for the Gymkhana. Things at first went in favour of the bowlers, two good batsmen, Messrs. T. S. Ward and P. M. D. Sanderson being out for small scores, but on Mr. J. A. C. Kiddle joining Mr. Powell, the bowling was gradually worn down and both batsmen scored freely. Mr. Kiddle was the first to go, being bowled just after he had reached the half century. He gave one chance, when his score was about 25, but with this exception his display was free from blemish. He hit all round the wicket with great power getting most of his runs from off drives, and his total included one fine drive for six into the Gymkhana ground. As an exhibition of hard hitting, it was one of the best seen on the Gymkhana ground for some time, and Mr. Kiddle is to be congratulated on having started the season in such promising form. After his departure Lieut. L. F. Lanyon of the Yorkshire became Mr. Powell's partner and the rate of run-getting continued to be brisk until Mr. Powell, playing late at a yorker, was bowled. He had made 39 by most attractive batting and as far as we could see gave no chances. Messrs. Lanyon and Coombs were associated for the twenty minutes between the fall of Mr. Powell's wicket and the adjournment for tiffin, and treated the bowling with scant respect. Mr. Coombs in particular being in fine form and compiling 37.

Resuming play after tiffin Messrs Coombs and Lanyon kept together for a short time and when the former had brought his score to 42 he put his leg in front of a straight ball and paid the penalty. His innings was a characteristic one and in every way worthy of his reputation as a hard hitter. Mr. C. M. Ward next partnered Mr. Lanyon and the pair made hay of the bowling for some time until Mr. Lanyon who had played a really brilliant innings was caught in attempting a drive. For a first appearance on the Gymkhana wicket in its rain-affected state it was a display quite in keeping with his reputation as a run-getting batsman, and his future performances will be watched with much interest. Mr. Dawson just failed to get into double figures and on Mr. Ainsworth joining Mr. Ward the runs came fast, both batsmen taking full advantage of the tired bowlers. After Mr. Ainsworth's dismissal which was not brought about until that batsman had made a six and several boundaries, Mr. Cadell became associated with Mr. Ward, and a few overs later Mr. Coombs who was captaining the Gymkhana eleven declared the innings closed, the total being 267 for eight wickets. Seven bowlers were tried by the Y. M. C. A. Messrs. Atkinson and Grennan meeting with most success.

The Y.M.C.A. made a bad start losing two wickets for as many runs, but a better complexion was put on things when Mr. Aston was joined by Mr. Gawthorne on the fall of the second wicket. The latter was content to block while his partner proceeded to make runs in his finished style, though he had perhaps a certain amount of luck, being missed at third man before he got into double figures and again at mid off when his score was about 30. In spite of these mistakes he played a remarkably good innings and was the mainstay of his side. Besides Mr. Gawthorne who made 10 only, Mr. Hildreth gave him real assistance, and in all probability the total of the side would hardly have exceeded 60, had it not been for Mr. Aston's efforts. When he was eventually caught off Mr. Ainsworth's bowling, his score was 63, the highest made in the match. After Mr. Aston's departture the innings had very little interest, the batsmen who came afterwards shaping very poorly against the deliveries of Mr. Ainsworth, and when the last wicket fell the total was only 112, or 155 behind the total made by the Gymkhana.

One of the principal features of the match was the success of Mr. Ainsworth with the ball. Going on after the fall of the second wicket he immediately found his length and completely tied up the batsmen who tried to hit him with fatal results in each case with the exception of Mr. Aston. In all he captured six wickets for 27 runs, an excellent performance and one which holds out high promise for his success in future matches. No mention of the work of the Gymkhana eleven in the field would be complete without a reference to the wicket-keeping of Mr. Sanderson who brought off four catches, three of them off Mr. Ainsworth's bowling, and only gave away a few byes.

The Y. M. C. A. went in again and lost two wickets for 11 runs after which stumps were drawn owing to the bad light. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b Atkinson	39
Mr T S Ward, b Hildreth	5
Mr P M D Sanderson, b Atkinson	2
Lieut L F Lanyon, c Aston, b Essal	53
Mr J A C Kiddle, b Grennan	60
Mr R B Coombs, l-b-w Grennan	42
Mr G W Dawson, c Samways b Atkinson	9
Mr C M Ward, not out	35
Mr J L Ainsworth, b Essal	19
Mr F P West did not bat	
Mr P R Cadell, not out	3
Extras	13
Total	*267

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coombs	11	3	36	3
West	6	0	24	0
Ainsworth	9	2	27	6
Powell	4	0	19	1

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.

Mr Atkinson, c Kiddle, b Coombs	1
Mr Phillips, c and b Coombs	0
Mr Aston, c West, b Ainsworth	63
Mr Gawthorne, c Sanderson, b Ainsworth	10
Mr Cullen, c Sanderson, b Ainsworth	2
Mr Hildreth, c West, b Powell	13
Mr Pooler, c Sanderson, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Essai b Ainsworth	7
Mr Hope-Gordon, c West, b Ainsworth	3
Mr Grennan, c Sanderson, b Coombs	8
Mr Samways, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J Hildreth	18	5	70	1
Atkinson	14	0	67	3
Phillips	11	1	43	0
Grennan	7	0	23	2
Cullin	4	0	20	0
Essai	5	0	24	1
Eccbottom	1	0	5	0

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 148 runs. The following are the scores :—

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr V S Rangneker, b Deo	0	b Bhatsodeker	0	
Mr M D Pai, b Deo	3	not out	36	
Mr P K Telang, c Dhargelker, b Deo	6	c Mehta, b Shete	3	
Mr Hegde, st Deo	11	run out	7	
Mr D K Telang, b Deo	23	b Bhatsodeker	1	
Mr S D Thakur, run out	8	b Bhatsodeker	2	
Mr Bhatsodeker, b Deo	6	c Diveker, b Shete	7	
Mr Dewalker, c Parabottam, b Dalo	7	b Shete	6	
Mr R K Telang, not out	11	b Bhatsodeker	2	
Mr Nadkerni, b Dalo	0	b Shete	0	
Mr G E Khote, b Dalo	0	not out	6	
Extras	1	Extras	10	
Total	76	Total	79	

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Agasker, st D Telang	61
Mr Dhargelker, l-b-w Pilgaoker	9
Mr Talpade, b Pilgaoker	1
Mr C V Mehta, c Pilgaoker, b Hegde	84
Mr Date, st D Telang	26
Mr W G Shete, run out	1
Mr Bhatsodeker, c Pai, b D Telang	14
Mr Parabhtam, b D Telang	7
Mr Baderker, c Pilgaoker, b D Telang	1
Mr Diveker, not out	5
Mr Deo, run out	1
Extras	14
Grand Total	224

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY was observed as a general holiday in honour of the King-Emperor's birthday ; and all the Government offices, banks, mercantile houses and principal places of business were closed. Some of the public and private buildings presented a gay appearance and exhibited the Royal Standard, the premises of Mr. J. P. Watson, the Oriental Buildings, Messrs Ralli Brothers' the Bombay Club, the National Bank of India, the New Secretariat, the Sailors' Home, and the Government Dockyard being conspicuous among others. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in the morning, in honour of the occasion. It had been arranged that the troops in Bombay Garrison, both European and Native, should parade at Colaba, Esplanade and Santa Cruz in honour of the occasion, but owing to the heavy rain, which fell in the morning, the parades were cancelled. The Royal Standard was hoisted on the Town Castle flag-staff and over the Secretariat. The members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab met at Moozafarabad, the great assembly-room of the Mahomedans ; and prayers were offered up for the long life and prosperity of his Majesty the King-Emperor. A general gathering of Hindus was held at Jahver Baug, in the Kalbadevi Road, when a "Hari Kirtan" was recited, followed by prayers for his Majesty's long life and prosperity. The different Consulates had their flags hoisted. The ships in the harbour were appropriately dressed for the occasion.

THE ANJUMAN-I-AHBAB.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

A public meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab and of the members of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held yesterday morning, at the Moozafferabad Hall, Grant Road, to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Anjuman and the sixty-fifth birthday of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgbey the Kazi of Bombay, was called to the Chair.

Amongst those present were : Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahiman Kolawani, Kazi Ismail Mehri, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chotmae, Khan Saheb Ibrahim Hafiz, Moulvi Abdul Munim Baakza, Moushi Abdul Karim Messrs Haji Ismail, Kazi Kabiroddin, Hasan S. Khalil, Ali Mahomed Bhimji Ahmed Devji Abdul Latif Jitiker and others. Mirza Fazul Ahmed the Agent to the Ameer of Afghanistan, was also present.

The proceedings of the meeting opened after offering prayers by the reading of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab's report for the past twenty-five years. The report was adopted.

The first resolution was then moved by Mr. H. S. Khalil, that the Anjuman in particular, and the members of the Western Presidency in general, in partaking of the Jubilee celebration of their Anjuman most humbly offered their loyal and respectful congratulations to his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and prayed that Almighty God might bless his Imperial Majesty and that he might reign over them in peace, progress and prosperity.

Mr. Saikh Alli Kukah seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimji to send congratulations, on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, to his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan through his Agent in Bombay on his assuming the title of "King" and of the British Government having acknowledged his right to the title.

The resolution having been duly seconded was carried with applause.

Mr. Abdul Gaffoor Desai proposed and Mr. Haji M. Jitaker seconded the proposal of the adoption of the representation to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation in which they complained that the Mahomedans living near the Shrine of the saint Shaikh Misri Saheb at Matunga greatly needed especially in the time that the plague raged so furiously, a Mahomedan cemetery somewhere in the vicinity of the shrine of the saint Shaik Misri Saheb.

This resolution being carried Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin moved and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, be most respectfully approached with a request that he would be pleased to exercise his benign influence with the Venice Convention to do away with the quarantine at Kamaran which, in the opinion of the meeting, as far as the Indian pilgrims were concerned, was superfluous, as they were before their embarcation put under surveillance in a Segregation Camp specially erected for that purpose at Pir Pao, when any measure to secure immunity from plague was rigidly carried out.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimji a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated with the partaking of refreshments.

HINDU CELEBRATION AT JAHVER BAUG.

A representative gathering of Hindu citizens assembled at Jahver Baug at Kalbadevi Road, last evening to celebrate the 65th birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. The premises were decorated with flags and bunting of different colours and in the meeting hall, which adjoined a temple were placed portraits of the King-Emperor and Empress, tastefully adorned with flowers. A large flag bearing the words 'Long live Emperor Edward VII" was hung at the main entrance. The proceedings which commenced about 5 p.m., were conducted in the English, Gujerati, and Marathi languages. Among those present were Mr. Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, P. B. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Keshavjee Nathu Sailor; Dr. Harisehandra B. Naik Dandekar, Rao Saheb Devjee Odhavjee, Messrs. Venayek Sadanand Joshi Haridas Toolsidas Thacker, Kallandas V. Kapadia, Moreshwar Harisehandra Joshi Mohunjee Mallji, Pragjee Tejpal, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Jugmohandas Motilal Shroff, Keshavlal Rugnathdas Bhootee, Rai Chandra Muljee of Ratlam, Vallubhdas Chaturbhoy Shroff, Haridas Parmanandas Sha, Narayen Trimbak Valved, etc.

About sixty or seventy boys of the Lady Northcote Orphanage, dressed in their school uniform, were present at the meeting and opened the proceedings with a song invoking blessings on their Majesties. On the motion of Rat Chan Muljee, seconded by Rao Saheb Devjee Odhowjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: 'I esteem it a very high privilege that I should be asked to preside and address a few words on this auspicious occasion. You are all aware of the grand occasion for which we are assembled here. This day our beloved King-Emperor Edward VII completes his 65th year, and we have come here to rejoice on the occasion and to pray to God that His Majesty may be granted long life to reign over us for many, many years more. The loyal movement for celebrating our Sovereign's birth-day in the popular orthobox fashion, was started by our energetic Secretary, Mr. P. B. Joshi, and friends in 1886, and till the year 1901 we have celebrated the birthday of our late Sovereign Victoria, the Good, at Madhav Baug and Javerbaug, and for the last four years we have been celebrating in the popular Hindu fashion the birthday of our beloved King-Emperor, Edward, the Peace-Maker, in his memorable address delivered to the Lords of the Privy Council in January 1901 His Majesty observed that his constant endeavour would be to walk in the footsteps of his mother. And who will not say from the bottom of his heart, that His Majesty has been as kind and as sympathetic as was his beloved mother Victoria, the Good. ? In the same address His Majesty further observed, 'In undertaking the heavy load which devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word and so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of our people.' These precious words were spoken by our beloved Sovereign more than four years ago, and the subsequent events have shown us how anxious his Majesty has been to use his best endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of his subjects of all creeds and nationalities. And the latest instance of our King's solicitude for the welfare of his Indian subjects is seen in the deep sympathy, His Majesty felt for the families of those who suffered from the fearful earthquake in the Punjab. On this occasion our dear King, not only expressed his deep sympathy, but His Majesty the King, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent handsome contributions for the relief of those who suffered. This shows that the members of the Royal Family entertain the same regard and sympathy for India as they have for England. A special interest attaches to our celebration this year, for, within a few months, we shall have the honour of seeing, welcoming and paying our homage to our future sovereign. We are all grateful to His Majesty for kindly sending his only beloved son to visit India, the land of ancient glory, and for affording us, thereby an opportunity of showing our deep loyalty to the Throne, and we earnestly hope and pray that this grand an auspicious occasion will be signalized will be made memorable, by the grant of some special boon or privilege to the loyal and law abiding subjects of His Majesty in India" (Lord applause)

Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Rao Saheb Devjee Odhowji, Mr. P. B. Joshie Mr. Jugmohandas Motilal Shroff, and Rai Chan Maljee.

Pandit Jadhavjee Maharaj then performed the Harf Kirtan in the popular orthodox manner. It lasted for about three-fourths of an hour, and as is close the Pundit invoked Divine blessings on the Emperor and Empress. Special prayers in Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujerati were then offered for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor and Empress, and in this the boys of the Lady Northcote Orphanage participated. On the motion of Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, seconded by Rao Bahadur Keshavjee Nathu Sailor, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. Mr. P. B. Joshi called for three cheers for the long life and prosperity of their Majesties, and these were given most enthusiastically. A vote of thanks to the trustees of the Jahver Baug brought the proceedings to a close. The arrangements in connection with the gathering were organised by Mr. P. B. Joshi and Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, honorary secretaries. A novel feature of this year's gathering was the presence at the meeting of a number of Hindu ladies, who joined in offering up prayers for the long life and prosperity of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Empress.

CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 26.

CALCUTTA.

The attendance at the King's Birthday Parade, this morning, was small compared with annual parades which, during the late Queen's lifetime used to be held on the 24th of May. All the troops, European and Native, including some Volunteers were out. The usual salute and feu-de-joie were fired and everything was over by a quarter-past seven.

POONA.

The day was duly celebrated this morning by the troops in Poona and Kirkee parading on the general parade ground the troops being drawn up in two lines facing East, the East Lancashire Regiment under Lieut Colonel Carey and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders under the Command of Lieut Colonel Stanley Paterson were on the right, while the 107th Pioneers were in centre. The second line was formed by the 33rd Cavalry in mass under Lieut. Colonel Grantham. The Mounted Infantry and the remaining Native Infantry battalions of the 18th Battery of the R. G. A. was formed in action on the right of 1st line and the 42nd battery on the left. At a quarter past seven the troops were in position when Major General Creagh C. B. Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division arrived to take the parade attended by Colonel Mayne, Colonel Stevens, Major Murray and Captain Dyson. There was a strong muster of spectators who were evidently more than ordinarily interested in parade.

As soon as the Royal Standard was hoisted, the batteries on the right and left fired royal salutes and during the three intervals the infantry rattled out a feu-de-joie while the massed bands placed in the rear of the centre of first line played the "National Anthem." A royal salute was next given followed by three cheers for his Majesty led by Major General Creagh The G. O. C. and staff then took up their position at the saluting base when the batteries limbered up, and moved to their positions in second line for the march past. The Cavalry went by in column of squadron and the Royal Field Artillery in Column of batteries at close interval, the Mounted Infantry in column of double sections, the 3rd Sappers and Miners in column of companies and the Infantry by brigades in column of double companies. After the march past the troops marched straight to their quarters.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NANDOD.

The usual rejoicings were held here to-day. In the morning a parade was held by his Highness, the Maharana Shri Chhtrasinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired with three feux-de-joie. Three hearty cheers, proposed by his Highness were given for his Imperial Majesty by the troops and all others were present. Sweetmeats were distributed to the troops and the police. All then adjourned to the Palace, where refreshments were provided. The toast of his Imperial Majesty's health was proposed by his Highness in most loyal terms. His Highness gives a grand banquet in the evening.

JUNAGAD.

The anniversary was celebrated here to day with befitting eclat. All the offices, schools and the college were closed, and a Royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired early in the morning to announce the dawn.

The Imperial Lancers held a special parade in the maidan in honour of the happy occasion, whilst alms were freely bestowed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to the numerous needy and poor persons who throaged in the vicinity of the palace. In addition, prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family.

RAJGARH.

In honour of his Imperial Majesty's birthday, a Royal salute was fired. The troops were reviewed and a durbar was held by His Highness the Raja Sahib. Sweets were then distributed to school boys and charities given to the poor. Eight prisoners were released and a

BOMBAY MUSEUM PROJECT.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE following paper has been issued by the Government of Bombay comprising the report of the Special Committee appointed by them to consider the question of a Public Museum and Library for Bombay, together with correspondence bearing upon the subject from scientific and other interested societies and public bodies in the Presidency, with Sind, from the Commissioner-in-Sind, the Superintendents of Museums in Calcutta and Madras, and others. The report is dated 2nd June 1905, and Government in a regulation of June 21st direct that it shall be forwarded to the Press and local bodies and institutions consulted by the Committee, the same resolution intimating that Government are considering the report meanwhile. The report is as follows and is signed by Mr. G. C. W. Dunn, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Mr. Cecil L. Burns, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. A note by the Committee states that Mr. H. M. Phipson, also a member, approved of the terms of the report, but was unable to sign it as he had left India.

REVIEW.

As an introduction to our report on the need for a Museum and Public Library in Bombay the following brief account is given of the consideration which the subject has already received in recent years,

A resolution was published in 1892 by the Government of India on the subject of better organization of museums with a view to the promotion of the trade and industries and particularly of the art industries of the country, which led to suggestions for the establishment of a Museum of Indian Art for Bombay. This, it was suggested, could be established on Hornby Road in close proximity to the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art. The matter was reported upon at length by the then Principal of the School of Art, Mr. Griffiths, He estimated the cost at 3 1-2 lakhs for building, half a lakh for furniture and one lakh for the specimens, total five lakhs.

Government appear to have recognised the advantages of an Art Museum, but they looked to private donors to provide the buildings, and owing to financial exigencies, they were not at the time in a position to burden themselves with the cost of furnishing and upkeep. Lord Harris referred to this scheme in his address when opening the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition of 1894, and he indicated that the idea was merely postponed until better times. At the same time a Trades Museum, as it was called was also under consideration. Dr MacDonald, the late Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum taking a great interest in the subject. But this idea, which was not received with favour by the Chamber of Commerce, appears to have been given up by Government.

In 1901 the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Mr. Cousens, moved Government in the matter of housing a small collection at Bijapur and for the construction in Poona of an office for himself, which should provide room for housing a collection which he had gathered together there. He mentioned incidentally that there is much valuable material lying about the country, especially in the Southern Division which ought to be brought into some place of safety before it is broken up for building material or carried off by curio hunters. He said that he has often had to leave valuable slabs lying in the fields for want of room to house them.

LOCAL SOCIETIES CONSULTED.

The correspondence and discussion which arose on this representation led to a suggestion to utilise the Town Hall in Bombay for a central antiquarian collection, it being first necessary however for the offices now occupying the building to vacate it. The Government of India on being addressed on this subject at once moved in the matter of the removal of the military offices from the Town Hall. It is understood that new offices for the Military Department are to be built on what is known as the Old Saluting Battery site, opposite the Sailors' Home. But it is evident that it must be two or three years at least before the space in the Town Hall will thus be made available.

As regards the collections there are in Bombay imperfect and in some instances duplicate collections in the Natural History Society, the Anthropological Society, the Victoria Museum, the Asiatic Society and the School of Art Museum. There is no central theatre for the meetings of learned societies and for the popularization of scientific subjects by means of lectures, which are of great practical value to education. There is no place where the natural products of the country can be seen under proper classification and an immense field of usefulness is open in this direction.

From the outset therefore it appeared to us that we need not hesitate to consult the various literary and scientific institutions in Bombay and Government officers interested in the subject on which we have been invited to express our opinion.

The answers received to our enquiries enable us to reply with confidence to the first question addressed to us that the want of a central institution in the nature of a museum and library is much felt and that its establishment will be welcomed and that the support and encouragement of all concerned may be relied on.

It may be noted that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has not yet sent a reply but we do not think that this implies that the proposal will not meet with their approval.

THE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

We consider therefore that we are at liberty to discuss the scope of the proposed institution. This has been the subject of anxious consideration.

The replies received from the Natural History Society, the Art Society, the Anthropological Society, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi deserve special notice, and in the following paragraphs we summarize briefly the suggestion which we think should be adopted.

We consider that the first efforts should be directed to providing a proper and suitable place where the valuable collections of works of art at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and other artistic objects now scattered about Bombay and the archæological specimens which have already been brought together by Mr. Cousens can be accommodated and arranged. The subject of Archæology offers a wide field for research in this Presidency.

It seems to us, however, that if Bombay is to have a museum worthy of the City and Presidency it should not be confined to the comparatively small limits of a Museum of Arts and Archæology.

There should be combined with it a Musteum for Science and Natural History. The main object however, of both the arts and scientific branches should be educational, and we think that the collections should be chiefly representative of Western India.

The want of a spacious hall for public meetings examinations and the like is generally admitted, and we think that with this museum should be combined a public reading room and library of a popular character.

An institution on these broad lines is capable of almost indefinite expansion, and it depends mainly upon the funds which are likely to be available how much can be undertaken either immediately or in future.

We are, however strongly of opinion that an institution such as is above outlined should be the aim and that to undertake anything on a smaller scale now on the score of expense would be a mistake which would ultimately be much regretted.

It is important to lay stress on the fact that the main portion of the museum as distinct from the public library should, in our opinion, be educational and not merely a collection of objects for the amusement of the curious. The structure for the Scientific Museum should be so arranged that ample accommodation should be available on the ground floor for lectures and laboratories; and libraries of works of reference should be attached to each and every branch distinct from the popular library.

QUESTION OF SITE.

For a museum of the kind above indicated the Crescent site appears to be a unique locality. We believe that a Central School of Science for the Bombay University has been for some years a desideratum and it is thought that the scheme may be in some degree advanced by these proposals. The Scientific Museum with its lecture rooms will be situated in close proximity to the Elphinstone College and the University buildings, a site more convenient, situated it is impossible to secure. Our colleague, Mr. Burns, whose minute of January 1905, is among the papers attached to his report, is strongly in favour of the Arts Section being located in the compound of the School of Art. We admit that this would be convenient for the students of the School of Art, but the majority of the Committee think the advantages are outweighed by the objections, which are two fold. It would be a mistake to break up the museum and locate it in different portions of the city, and it would be equally a mistake to place a fine building in so small a space and in what we must regard as unsuitable surroundings.

The Art Museum, the Science Museum and the Public Library should be erected in three separate buildings grouped together for architectural effect, but distinct in other respects. This design, though probably more costly than a single building, will most easily allow of provision for the necessary light and air—a most important consideration; it will be more in keeping with the locality than a single block of buildings, and it has the additional advantage of admitting the free passage of air to Rampart Row and the part of the Fort in rear of it. We specially mention this as the proposed arrangement of the structure will in great measure discount any objection that might be urged against the construction of buildings on this open space.

AN ESTIMATE OF COST.

The initial cost of the museum for the buildings only, exclusive of furniture and fittings, will, it is estimated be approximately 10 lakhs, namely, 4 lakhs for the central building for Art and Archæology and 3 lakhs each for the Science Museum and Public Library on either side. We think the central building should be the first undertaken the ground at the same time being laid out as a garden, having in view the subsequent location of the two other edifices. We consider that at least 5 lakhs should be secured, excluding the value of the site, before any building operations are undertaken.

After consulting the authorities of the Calcutta and Madras Museums, of which Government bear the entire cost of maintenance, we are respectfully of opinion that the maintenance, of the museums should be undertaken by Government and in addition to the salaries of gazetted officers an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 30 000 is the least that should be provided for at the outset. In Calcutta annual grants of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 25 000 are made respectively for the Natural History Section and the Industrial Section exclusive of the salaries of gazetted officers, and in Madras the annual cost amounts to Rs. 40,000 including the salary of a Superintendent only.

It is outside our province to suggest whence funds may be forthcoming for the buildings, but we think that the opening of a public subscription would not result in amounts being promised which would be of material assistance.

In conclusion we request instructions whether it is the desire of Government that this Committee should proceed further in the matter. We also venture to allude to the warm interest his Excellency the Governor has shown by the appointment of this Committee to report on the subject of a Museum and Public Library for Bombay, and to express a hope that the inception of a scheme for providing in Western India an institution worthy of the Presidency which is foremost in commercial industrial and educational faculties will not be long delayed.

A plan showing the position of the proposed Museum and Library on the Crescent site and surrounding buildings and a copy of the opinions solicited and the information obtained regarding the Calcutta and Madras Museums are attached.

MR. BURNS' MINUTE.

In the course of a long minute, Mr. Burns of the School of Art says :—

That the need of such a Museum is urgent has been testified to by everyone interested in the Artistic Industries of India, since the time Sir George Birdwood first began writing upon the subject 35 years ago. Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of the School of Art, drew of a definite scheme in 1892, which was only prevented from being carried out, by the diversion of a large sum offered by a private donor to another and alien object, and the want of funds in Government's hands when famine and plague occurred. The growing urgency of the question was again recognized when Lord Curzon took the opportunity of the Delhi Darbar to organize a Special Exhibition entirely devoted to the Applied Arts, and to the gathering together of the bestwork of the Artistic Crafts of India. In order that the public in England and India should know what India has done in the past, and is still capable of doing, if properly supported. No one who sees the manner in which the craftsmen are losing their distinctive and traditional styles, and the process of extinction which is being brought about by the mass of foreign work which is pouring into the country, can fail I think to feel the necessity of founding a Museum where all that is best in the old work can be seen by craftsmen and customer alike, and, where the former can see new and improved methods of production, whereby this competition can be successfully met.

In any case, such a Museum is an essential adjunct to the School of Art, and this has already been recognized by Government, who have, since the erection of the present building given a small annual grant for the purchase of choice specimens, which grant has been supplemented of late years by special donations, such as the Rs. 5,000 given to purchase articles at the Delhi Exhibition, and Rs. 1,500 recently given to purchase a fine collection of native musical instruments. These specimens have from year to year been accumulating, but unfortunately, owing to the failure of the scheme of 1892 the space for their adequate exhibition has not been increased, but, on the contrary, the exigencies of the classes in the School of Art have caused the originally limited space to be encroached upon, until now we have an entire godown full of boxes containing valuable and beautiful articles, which it is impossible to show to the public; and what in my opinion, by more to be deplored, are not available for study by students and the craftsmen in our own and outside workshops.

I think, Sir, if a comparison is made between the continued efforts of those interested in the Artistic Crafts and the officials in charge of the School of Art to obtain such a Museum as I am again urging the claims of and the apathy of the men of Science in a similar direction in regard to the subject they must have at heart, it cannot but be felt that if such evidence of their respective claims to prior consideration be worth anything, Art holds the field.

I come to the question of the two sites and fully admit that there would be little difficulty in erecting an imposing building upon the Crescent, but it has two serious drawbacks, when the purpose of that building is to be a Museum of any sort—the first is the shape of the ground. A complete building would not perhaps be difficult to design to fit in with this plot, but it appears to me, that it would be extremely difficult to plan a building capable of being extended which would be satisfactory when partially completed and display a balanced result when the extensions were added.

The second arises from the fact that the site is bounded upon all sides by public roads. Very necessary adjuncts to every important Museum are back premises in the form of godowns workshops, and yards which cannot be kept entirely free from packing cases and other debris connected with the reception and setting up of the specimens, No Museum that I can remember to have visited had more frontage than would face upon two roads at right angles. The Natural History Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum each face the Cromwell and Exhibition Roads, but the backs of each of the o buildings is occupied by storage and workshop accommodation, which is hidden from the public view. If this is the practice in a city where the difficulty of providing ample basement accommodation does not exist, as it does in Bombay, I cannot see how it can be dispensed with in connection with any Museum out here or how with the Museum abutting upon three main roads, such adjuncts can fail to be unsightly. Were Science Schools and Laboratories attached to the Museum, more out buildings of this description would be needed.

The site adjoining the School of Art has no such drawbacks attaching to it. As will be seen by the ground plan on the table which has been prepared by Mr. Begg, a frontage of 250 feet is available for the preliminary building's and, if the central feature be move dslightly more to the south ample room will be available for extensions by means of additional wings north and south, making a complete frontage upon the Hornby Road of 400 feet and these extensions can be made without in anyway altering the balance of the elevation. There is also space for the possible extension of these wings in a westerly direction for another hundred feet, giving a depth of 160 feet, and in addition to these advantages the site has this, that there is ample room for all the necessary godowns or store rooms at the back of the Museum, hidden away from view and never likely to interfere with the architectural effect of the building. All the carpentry work connected with the manufacture and repair of cases can be carried out in the adjoining workshops of the School of Art.

To show that my opposition to the Crescent site is not one dictated by a spirit of factiousness or prejudice, I may say that I have gone carefully into the question of the possibility of moving the School of Art itself to that site, and erecting a School of Art and Art Museum there but the want of space for the developments in the School which are now before Government and likely to come to fruition in the near future—developments which include quarters for students, a Technical Laboratory and Workshops for the manufacture of the best work, Indian craftsmen are capable of producing—render such a method of meeting the views of our Chairman impossible.

If there is such a general consensus of opinion in favour of preserving the Crescent site from being built upon, I hold the opinion that Government should be approached with the request that the land may be resumed, and that Rs. 50,0 0 may be expended upon laying it out as a fine public garden. But to sacrifice a scheme which has been continuously urged upon Government for the past thirty years, and to expend six lakhs upon a building which there is no evidence to show is urgently needed, and to moreover incur an annual expenditure of Rs. 50 000 in order to attain this object, is, I maintain an exaggerated price to pay for any benefits the city might obtain by this site remaining comparatively open.

For the proposed expenditure of six lakhs not only could the Art Museum adjoining the School of Art be built, but Scientific Laboratories and a Library such as scientific men want could be erected in a suitable locality where Science students could consult the best works upon the subjects they are studying, and men of Science both in India and from Europe could obtain information upon points peculiar to this country in Biology and other branches of Science. To see another imposing building upon a prominent site in Bombay is an ambition everyone can sympathize with and comes with especial fitness from the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, but the practical utility of such a building should not be sacrificed to a purely æsthetic consideration. Although the alternative scheme I advocate may not appeal so forcibly to the imagination, I trust the remarks I have made have shown that while Bombay will gain a handsome building, it will also be the richer by an institution which will prove attractive to the public and, what is of more importance, will be of greatest practical value to the Artistic Crafts which, without some such assistance, will shortly be extinguished.

TROUBLE ON THE WATERS OF THE OXUS.

(Continued from page 4.)

The existence of the several elevated areas, composing the Pamir region, and acting as a containing Rampart to the Russian left flank, render the Russian sphere between Kalar Khum and Langar Kisht sufficiently impervious to any serious attack, while, as a precaution against sporadic forays from the Afghan posts on the opposite bank, there are the small permanent forts usually included within the Pamir military district, three of which, Charog, Langar Kisht, and Kila Wazg, confront the Oxus, and are accessible for the occupation of Wakhan, if such a movement should be decided.

Against this elaborate parade of strength it would not be surprising if the Ameer Habibullah found that the military resources of his State were sadly deficient. It would appear, however that although they may be strained to their utmost capacity to grapple with an almost insuperable situation, no effort, which may accomplish the desired result of placing the Afghan forces, as well as the defences, upon a sound foundation, is to be spared. Within the four years which have elapsed since the death of the Ameer Abdurrahman, a strengthening process has been applied, in particular to the Home or Central Command. In those days the permanent strength of the Kabul district numbered some forty thousand rifles, but in the last two years, and particularly during the last six months, notable additions have been made to it, with a view, in case of an emergency along the western, northern, and eastern borders, of permitting the capital garrison to be drawn upon for the nucleus of a force in whom the Ameer implicitly could rely. In the stress of Afghan politics this is no small matter, party factions being entities of no common origin, and of no enduring policy. At the present moment, therefore, the reserve of forces which has been concentrating gradually within the Kabul command, under the immediate supervision of the Ameer may prove of immense service. Anxious reports have been received in Kabul from Herat, Maimane, and Faizabad—rumours of their contents being spread here by ever-passing caravans. Herat has been promised twenty thousand men as reinforcements, the half of which force is to be drawn from the Kabul garrison, and the remainder from Candahar, Garashik, and Hararjat. The Governors of Maimane and Faizabad have been instructed to entrench their cities afterwards throwing up the necessary watch towers and placing all approaches in a condition of defence. Enlistment among the Sufi tribal levies for the Kabul garrison has been ordered by the Ameer and the defences of the city, including the Ameer's Palace, have been reorganized. These preparations in the face of the very untoward situation which exists on the frontier contain the only reply that the Ameer can make to the Russian demonstrations. Yet when the line menaced is known to stretch some five hundered miles along the entire length of which the concentration of the Russian forces is in an advanced stage of completion, the difficulties which beset the Ameer, and the situation of his state at the present time will be readily understood.

HIGH COURT.—June 27.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

809,04—N B Chothia Anculakh Khubchand vs Nagindas Luchmichand and another.
292,05—S B Noble—Kapoorchand Kastuschand and others vs Keerimul Kalnram.
229,05—Mulia and M—Damoder Govindji vs The firm of Asanand Aharamdas and another—Bhaishunker K and G
277,05—M R Vakil—Nagarji Chotubhai Desai vs Lady Janbai widow and others—Mulji and D
288,05—Payne and Co—Tyabally Dosanji and others vs Sarafally Issoobji and other
228,05—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Ganesdas and others vs Motilal Partabchand and another
339,05—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Gopal Hariram and others—Madhowji and K

Undefended New Long Cause.

316,35—Thakurdas and Co—The firm of Walji Ebji vs Ismail Bog Mahomed.
Testamentary Suit.
19,04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Ooderam Balkisen—K J Bilimoria
Long Causes.
771,04—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.
611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.
410-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia
780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sickaram Samiramall vs Jaghmobandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co
250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Jaruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta
523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath
882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J K
883-04—Muljl and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.
23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwandhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
321,03—Bhaishnr ker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.
762,03—Jansetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
651,04—Captain and V—Shaik Atdur Rehman Bandarey and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bonkary and others—Ardeshir H and Co.
15-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

864'04—246'05—M B Chotia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hoogkongvalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard
149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Fern vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.
2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Taphtary P and D.
602,03—Wadia G and Co—Suntockbai vs Rambhavahoo widow and others—Edgelow G and W and J P Distur and Payne and Co—For trial of issue
49-02—Pestonjee K and K—Kijee Cumersey and others vs Walljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—Tyabjee and Co
402-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hormbai, widow and others—Captain and V
174-05—Muljl and D—Haji Rezgulbin Yulleo Gulam and others vs Kemubai, widow and others—Captain and V
473-18(22-04—Tyabji D and Co—Casfoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Daca and others—Unvalla and P.
474-18(23-04—Tyabji D and Co—Casfoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvalla and P.
568-04—Payne and Co Muljl and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Heji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.
770-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram bhugwanda and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrosji.

Before The Prothonotary.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

5,35—In person—Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Yeshodabai widow and others

THE attendence of the King of Spain at Mass at the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in London was preceded by an unrecorded incident. Following the example set by the officials of the Houses of Parliament, Father Green, the parish priest of the Cathedral, accompanied by a terrier, made a thorough search of the crypt and vaults under the great edifice so as to make sure that there was no Guy Fawkes lurking within the walls. The dog proved an admirable lieutenant, and the parish priest was able to give a reassuring report of his investigation to the Administrator.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

The King of Spain arrived at Portsmouth on board the yacht Victoria and Albert from Cherbourg shortly before 1 P. M. on June 5. As the yacht entered the harbour she was received with a salute a from the assembled warships. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a staff of military and naval officers, at once went on board and greeted the royal visitor, who was presented with an address of welcome from the Corporation of Portsmouth, to which he made a cordial response.

At 2. 30 P. M, King Alfonso and the Prince of Wales left by special train for London, arriving at Victoria two hours later. At the station King Edward, with the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Balfour, and a large gathering of distinguished persons, was walking to receive King Alfonso, and the meeting between the two Sovereigns was of a very cordial character. After inspecting the guard of honour drawn up on the platform, the royal party and King Alfonso's suite drove to Buckingham Palace.

A BUSY DAY.

The King of Spain had a busy day on June 6. In the morning his Majesty held a reception at Buckingham Palace of members of the Diplomatic body in London. The ceremony did not take place in the Throne Room, but in a smaller apartment, sometimes used by King Edward for holding privy councils. King Alfonso wore Spanish uniform, and was attended by his full suite. Mr. R.F. Synge, Deputy-Marshal of Ceremonies, was present to introduce the various Ambassadors and Ministers, who in turn presented to his Majesty the different members of their respective suites. A guard of honour of Scots Guards was mounted in the Palace quadrangle, and the King of Spain's arrival in the reception room was heralded by the playing of the Spanish National Anthem by the band doing duty with that guard. It is understood that every Ambassador and Minister, with practically the full complement of each Embassy and legation, was present.

Immediately afterwards the King proceeded to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster, where he attended Low Mass, celebrated by Archbishop Bourne who subsequently read an address of welcome to which the King made the following reply :—

My Lord Archbishop, I thank you for your kind welcome to this Metropolitan Cathedral of Westminster, and besides for the affectionate way in which you address me, for the blessing which you have implored for my people and my august and beloved mother, as well as for my family and myself. I trust, with you, that my visit to Great Britain where I am receiving so many marks of sincere affection from my august host, King Edward, and from all the nation over which he happily reigns for the good of humanity, will strengthen the links of union that bind England and Spain. With you also, my lord, I implore the blessings and prosperity of the Almighty for England and for all Christendom.

From the Cathedral King Alfonso went to Westminster Abbey, and made a brief inspection of some of its monuments. His Majesty was entertained at luncheon by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Clarence House, and in the afternoon was present with the Duke at the Naval and Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall. He then drove to the Spanish Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens, and received and acknowledged addresses from several deputations. Later his Majesty paid a brief visit to both Houses of Parliament, where he was warmly welcomed.

STATE BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A State banquet was given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace at night in honour of the King of Spain. The Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were among those present at the brilliant gathering, prominent in which were the principal members of King Alfonso's suite. During the banquet the King proposed the health of King Alfonso in the following words :—

Sire,—I desire on this occasion to express to your Majesty, on the part of the Queen and on my own, how pleased we are to welcome you as our honoured guest here. We have long wished for your visit to England, and it is most gratifying to the whole British people who wish to vie in friendly rivalry with the great country which you have so recently visited in welcoming your Majesty with the acclamation which is your due. Many years have elapsed since a Spanish Sovereign has landed on our shores but I have not forgotten the time when your illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented father, whose friendship I greatly valued and appreciated stayed in this country. The late King studied at our Military College at Sandhurst, and wore the cadet's uniform and I am proud to think that your Majesty has accepted the rank and uniform of a British general. Though your Majesty was alas deprived from profiting by the counsel and advice of a father, you had in your distinguished mother, the Queen Christine, the advantages of the great qualities she possesses, to prepare you for the arduous and anxious duties of your exalted position. Spain and England have often been allies. May they always remain so, and above all march together for the benefit of peace, progress, and the civilisation of mankind. I drink to the health of your Majesty, the King of Spain, and prosperity to the Spanish nation. May God always help and protect you.

The King of Spain replied in French as follows :—

Sire,—Profoundly moved and touched, I thank you with my whole heart, in my own name and in the name of the Queen, my august mother, for the kind words of your Majesty, wishing no welcome to this noble country, united to mine by such strong bonds of common interests and to which so many pious and ineffaceable memories attach me personally. For it was at Sandhurst that the King, my father, of never-to-be-forgotten memory, commenced his military education, and it was here that he was initiated into the duties of a constitutional monarch, having always before his eyes the august example of the great Queen, your revered mother, who filled with her goodness and her glory almost a whole century. The cordiality of the sentiments of mutual affection which unite our two royal families presides also over the good relations which happily exist between Spain and the British Empire, and which ought to increase in the future in the interests and to the advantage of the two friendly countries. I lift my glass to the health of your Majesty, of her Majesty the Queen, and of the whole of the royal family—to their happiness, and to the prosperity of the great and flourishing British Empire.

VISIT TO THE CITY.

King Alfonso visited the City on June 7, and was entertained with all their traditional hospitality by the Corporation at the Guildhall, His Majesty, after visiting the Albert Memorial and the Natural History Museum, and shopping in Bond Street,—where the motor car in which he was driving caught fire, and another had to be substituted—left Buckingham Palace shortly after noon, and proceeded by way of the Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, Oxford Street, and Holborn to the Guildhall. The route was decorated throughout, was kept by troops and, police and was thronged in spite of the gloomy weather, by large crowds of spectators, who greeted the Royal visitor and the Prince of Wales, who accompanied him with repeated and enthusiastic cheering. A halt was made at Oxford Circus, where addresses of welcome were presented by the Mayors of Westminster, Marylebone, and Holborn, and suitable replies were handed by King Alfonso to the three Mayors.

The Guildhall was reached just before one o'clock. There a large and brilliant company had assembled in the library, The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs received the royal guest at the porch of the Guildhall and conducted him to a dais in the library, where an address from the Corporation was read by the Recorder and presented by the Lord Mayor to King Alfonso, who briefly acknowledged it. Luncheon was served in the great hall, about 800 guests sitting down.

After the health of the King and Queen had been honoured the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the King of Spain, King Alfonso, in reply, said :—

My Lord Mayor, it is with the deepest gratitude on behalf of myself, of my august mother and of my people that I thank you and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for your hearty welcome into this illustrious City the emporium of wealth and the foremost bulwark of those civic liberties of which in bygone times, as in our present days our old Spanish cities also have been the stanchest and earliest defenders. (Cheers.) The message with which the Spanish nation now responds, through me, to your cordial greeting is no mere formal acknowledgment of your courteous and hospitable welcome. It is the genuine voicing of those sympathies and regard between two nations, who through centuries of close intercourse and through many battles fought side by side, have become imbued with those feelings of mutual respect and admiration towards each other, upon which we earnestly mean, at the present time, to build a peaceful, perfect, and, I hope, an everlasting understanding—(loud cheers)—fraught with those political and commercial advantages most calculated to bind still closer the old ties of tradition and friendship between the two peoples. (Cheers) Devoted as I am to this purpose to the fulfilment of my duties to mine and the other nations of the world filled with the same reverent confidence which moved your illustrious forefathers to adopt as the motto of this proud city its reliance on the Almighty, I may well associate myself devoutly to this invocation and exclaim with you, "Domine dirige nos." (Cheers.) With these feelings of hope and with the warmest gratitude towards the City of London, I raise my glass to you, my Lord Mayor, to the Lady Mayoress, to the members of this Corporation and to the prosperity of the British nation. (Loud cheers.)

His Majesty, again rising, called upon the company to drink the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor replied.

The proceedings then ended with the playing of the Spanish National Anthem and the King and the royal guests took their departure amid loud cheers, and returned to Buckingham Palace by way of Queen Victoria Street and the Victoria Embankment.

In the evening King Edward and King Alfonso paid a short visit to Ranelagh, and at night King Alfonso dined with Lord Lansdowne at Lansdowne House.

A supplement to the "London Gazette", issued on June 7, announces that King Alfonso General in the Army, is appointed to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mrs. Barnett pleads in the "Cornhill" that a much-needed reform is the establishment in London and in all large provincial towns of courts, especially set apart for children's cases. In Australia, children's courts were established fifteen years ago—1890. In Canada an Act of 1894 provided for almost all we now ask and in Toronto there is a special court for the hearing of all juvenile applications. In America, Massachusetts, which has so often led the way in wise action with regard to educational matters, established children's courts as far back as 1863; and a few days ago I received from my old friend Mr. A. Edmund Spender along letter describing how he had been impressed with the system when as a member of the Mosely Commission, he had been called to investigate it. In New Zealand and New South Wales legislation is pending to establish these courts; but England, with her vast population, her numerous waif children, her wealth, and her continuous talk on education, has as yet done nothing. Nothing, Mrs. Barnett adds, as a whole; though Dublin, Bury, Bolton, Bradford, and Manchester have either taken or are about to take steps, so that in future all "children's cases shall be heard in places separate and apart from adults."

The finger print test of identity, remarks the practitioner, may not be as infallible as its out-and-out advocates maintain, but it is sure enough for pratical purposes, provided it is rightly used and the impressions are correctly interpreted. This, however, (it goes on to say), is not always an easy task and it requires a special knowledge and an analytical skill that can be acquired only after a long period of training. The theory of Scotland Yard seems to be that of the eternal prototype of the policeman in regard to reading and writing. Our modern Dogberry acts as if he believed that the interpretation of finger-prints comes by nature. The matter is an extremely serious one for the public, for it is the instinct and also the interest of the police to secure a conviction, and an innocent man might easily be condemned on the misreading of finger- prints by a member of the force with a soul above trifling differences of curve and arrangement. If we are to be hanged by the markings of our finger-tips adds our contemporary, at any rate let us have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the decipherment has been made scientifically.

The interesting presentation of an address of welcome to the King of Spain at the Spanish Embassy by a deputation of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation, headed by Sir Francis Montefiore, emphasies the peculiar conservatism of the Jewish people. The Spanish and Portuguese Jews were the first to settle in England at the resettlement in the time of Cromwell, but they have to the present day retained many of the sympathies of their ancestors of several centuries ago, they still use the same distinctive ritual, and many speak the country language of Old Castile, despite the fact that it was so long ago as 1492 that Spain expelled all its Jews. In these days, when a good many people are prone to regard all Jews as newly arrived aliens, it will no doubt come as a surprise to hear that the present Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation dates unbrokenly from 1664 (if not from 1650 according to some authorities), in which year the first communal institutions were established. The present fine synagogue of the congregation in Bevis Marks, London, E.C, was built in 1699.

A story of the German Crown Prince's student days at Bonn illustrates an admirable trait in his character, his loyalty to a friend once made. It is a point of honour in the student duels which Mark Twin has made famous in English-speaking countries that a combatant should not flinch when the part of his cheek that is not protected by copious padding receives a slash from the rapier. If he does so he is dismissed the corps as devoid of "courage." An otherwise excellent young man, an intimate friend of the Crown Prince, winced on one of these occasions and rendered himself liable to the customary penalty. The Crown Prince declared that if the sentence were carried out he would forthwith leave the corps and ostentatiously frequent the society of his friend the delinquent. He carried his point.

A commercial traveller commonly residing in one of the great manufacturing towns of the West Riding was wont at times to retire to a cottage in his native dale for that peace which, as Sergeant Buzfuz would have put it, a cloth warehouse can never afford. The cottage was sixteen miles from railway station or telegraph office. Returning from a journey in the extreme south of England, the traveller was sunning himself in his little garden when a dusty boy on a dusty horse rode up bearing a telegram and asked for a shilling a mile for porterage. The commercial traveller hesitated, but finally decided to hand over the sixteen shillings. The message proved to be from the hotel he had stayed at, and it ran :—You have left pair of boots; shall we send it? Both in sorrow and in anger the traveller indited the reply :—For goodness' sake keep boots, and the boy rode away. Some hours later another mounted messenger appeared with another telegram. The traveller had the gravest misgivings but dared not refuse what might be an urgent summons from his firm. Reluctantly he parted with another sixteen shillings tore open the message and read :—Very sorry; had already sent boots.

A remarkable instance of a collie dog's instinct for home came under the notice of a correspondent not long ago. The people who owned the dog were Scotch, and had settled in Eiland, near Halifax, upon paying a visit to relatives not far from Glasgow they decided to take the dog with them, as one of the relatives was in need of such a dog. They returned to Eiland on the Saturday. What was their surprise on the Wednesday morning following to the collie patiently waiting for the kitchen door to be opened in a sadly travel-stained condition. Needless to say, after such a performance the people were not anxious to part with the sagacious dog again. The dog was missed by the Glasgow friends some time during the Saturday, after the Eiland relatives had gone, so that it accomplished the journey of something like two hundred miles in less than four days.

Here is another good tale about a Scotch collie. A farmer in the Peak district, having purchased a small flock of sheep in the Low lands, drove the flock the whole way from Scotland, to his farm in Derbyshire with the aid of a collie dog which was lent to him by the Scotch farmer from whom he purchased the sheep. When you get to your home with the sheep, said the Scotchman, let the dog fill his belly; then tell him to go home. The Derbyshire man duly arrived at his farm with the sheep, and was so pleased with the collie dog and its performance that he decided to keep it a few days before sending it back. One day he was away from home during the whole of the day, and on returning in the evening he found that the Scotch collie was missing, and also the flock of sheep. In a few days tidings came that the dog had arrived at his Scotch home and had brought the sheep back with him.

The use of hashish, the curious drug which is causing a little trouble between Greece and Egypt is one of the few vices which Europeans have met without borrowing. It has been known to Europe since the Middle Ages and still remains essentially an Oriental habit, though the Athenians are now said to be taking rather kindly to it. Hashish is, of course, a resinous extract from Indian hemp, which is smoked, drunk, or eaten for the sake of the singular kind of intoxication it produces. Its precise effects vary with individuals, and, what is stranger, its effect on Europeans is markedly different from its effect on Orientals. Speaking generally, hashish in small doses is cheering and enlivening. In larger doses it produces an extraordinary state of intoxication, in which the perception of time place, and sound is completely deranged. A minute may seem like days, a small distance may look enormous, and a slight sound be magnified into a tremendous noise. Hallucinations accompany this modification of external impressions. The final stage is a deep sleep. The word assassin (hashishin—hashish-eaters) records the meeting of Europeans at the time of the third Crusade with the famous esoteric sect of Mahomedans ruled over in their mountain stronghold of Lebanon by the "Old Man of the Mountains," whose devoted novices were intoxicated with hashish before they were sent out on their murderous missions.

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HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A severe attack on Aldershot is made by a contributor to the "United Service Magazine." He describes the place as "the curse of the British Army," and says that since the large proportion of the soldiers have lived away from the centres of population, at such places as Aldershot, the Curragh, Colchester and Shorncliffe, which latter places all shareto a certain extent the crime of Aldershot, the Army has grown up ever more and more estranged from the nation in a ringed fence, with a society of its own. If Aldershot were only a training-ground for the Army, the writer continues, it would be bad enough, but while we make it also the home of large portion of the Army we make it almost useless even as a training ground.

Anti-militarism fanatics will be much shocked no doubt, by the letter which the Earl of Meath, as chairman of the Lads' Drill Association, has received from the Headmaster of Harrow. At Harrow, says the "Pall Mall Gazette", shooting is now regarded as it were almost cricket; it is, indeed, an absolutely compulsory game, or accomplishment or whatever word be preferred. Every boy must learn how to handle a rifle and pass a certain standard in shooting, after which he may pass into the reserve, so to speck, if he chooses, only reappearing from time to time to show that he has not degeneated. Experience has falsified every one of the pessimistic prophecies that greeted this scheme. It has not interfered with school work; it has not interfered with what many regaded as even more important, cricket and football; and it has not encouraged a military spirit. That is to say, it has not turned present-day Harrovians into raving Jingoes burning to dash out and turn their rifles upon a live target. What it has done is to prepare useful material for the defence of the country if ever the time comes. The example is a fine one.

At the meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund Sir Alfred Turner is reported to have said that as compared with its state ten years ago, the condition of the Army has materially deteriorated and that it was better administered during the regime" of the late Duke of Cambridge. . . . The "Broad arrow" is inclined to think that there is much truth in the state of things depicted by Sir Alfred Turner, although his assertions required explanation and qualification. The fact is that applied to the Army at large, it is undoubtedly incorrect to say that deterioration has taken place; but so far as concerns the organisation and working of the War Office itself, it is true, and moreover, is well known to those now serving in Pall Mall that, far from an improvement having been effected a distinct falling off in efficiency has taken place. . . . The scheme propounded by the Esher Committee was not liked by many high officials, both military and civil, who had had experience of War Office work and requirements. Still the popular cry was that hat nautical methods should be applied to Army organisation, and it was hoped that able men in Pall Mall would succeed in evolving a workable system out of the new proposals. This was not, however, the view of Mr. Arnoln-Forster; he was deeply impressed with the fact that there was one extremely talented and able official in Pall Mall, and he did not see the necessity for adding unduly to this number. Thus in certain cases, officers of high rank who were acknowledged to be in the forefront of their profession were curtly dismissed to make way for others of less distinguished record. And it is freely stated by those who know that there is many a square ma in a round hole at the War Office to-day. . . . We have more than once expressed our opinion that no satisfactory system of administration will be arrived at in Pall Mall until a committee of our leading experts, both military and civil are called upon to indicate the lines on which the War Office shall be organised. There appears, however, but small chance of such a measure being adopted whilst the present Government retains power. As the next best course, might we suggest the reassembly of the Esher Committee to report on the result of the working to date of their proposals?

Some further progress has been made in the organisation of the Home Commands by the appointment of eleven colonels to the command of the grouped regimental districts. These officers have all been commanding regimental districts, in which work the Esher Committee thought there was a lavish expenditure of talent and administrative power. As the appointments of officers commanding regimental depots have fallen vacant they have therefore not been filled, but still nearly forty colonels should now be available for other duties, and a good deal of curiosity is being displayed as to how their high abilities are to be employed for the service of the country. At the present time we do not see how they are all to be utilised, but an examination of the next "Army List" should show what the Army Council has in view. The grouped districts were the first indication that the system of large training depots had been abandoned. In the districts the training of recruits is still to take place, and through them much of the recruiting of the Army will still go forward. As to the linked battalions, we are still in the status quo ante, drafts being furnished by the battalions serving at home. Thus the great Army scheme in one of its most vital parts has made no progress whatever.

We are glad to learn that an attempt is likely to be made to the shortage of officers in the cavalry by a much-needed increase in pay. It is hoped that many may by attracted to the mounted arm who have hitherto been unable to bear the expense they would have incurred by joining it. Officers commanding have been enjoined to do everything that is possible to reduce the unnecessary charges which have been such a grievous burden upon cavalry officers. It is impossible to contemplate the shortage being made up as in the Foot Guards by nominating officers for a period of probation, considering the high qualities which will henceforth be demanded from cavalry officers if the mounted arm is to possess the value it had in the past. The standard must be very high, and training and intelligence are both required. This is matter which is fully realised by the authorities, and we understand that everything is being done to encourage the cavalry. The cavalry at Aldershot are to be exercised for ten days in September with the Colchester or Canterbury Brigade upon a the Berkshire Downs, while in Ireland Brigadier General Rimington will undertake a landing operation; transports having been chartered, and naval co-operation provided. All this is excellent, but more is needed. The difficulty of attracting officers presents a serious problem. What is wanted is that there should be certainly as to the officer's prospects and career The examinations are difficult the pay is inadequate the work is hard, and yet the officer, generally speaking feel that he is merely the sport of the authorities.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing the progress of the various works authorised under the Naval Works Act. The work on Gibraltar Harbour will cost £40,000 less than originally estimated, and the work will all be finished by the date set down for its completion—namely, 1906—with the exception of the reservoirs on the east side of the Rock, and the quarters for the dockyards employees, which will probably require another eighteen months. Dover Harbour extensions will be completed in 1908-9, and the Chatham Dockyard work, at an estimated cost of £450,000, is practically complete. The Chatham Naval Barracks are expected to cost some £15,000 less than was originally estimated, and savings will be effected also on Portsmouth Barracks. The Britannia Naval College at Dartmouth has, however, had several additions and alterations made, and will not complete till 1906-7. The cost has been increased by £50,000. Of the work in connection with Keyth the Memorandum says:—"A 'token' sum of £200,000 for this work was provided by the 1903 Act; the sum of about £152,000 was expended to March 31, 1905, mainly in the purchase of land, the provision of residential and office accommodation, and preparation of the plans. No date for the completion of the work was given in the 1903 Act, no total estimate having been included in the schedule." Another interesting Parliamentary paper shows a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and that of France, Russia, Germany, Japan and America during the years 1889, 1890 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904. From this it becomes apparent that Great Britain's naval expenditure has increased four-fold in the total period, and two and a-half times since 1890. The French expenditure has only increased one-half, the Russian three-fold, the German very nearly three-fold, the Japanese has doubled and the American four and a-half times since 1890, but for the earlier date no information is available.

It must necessarily be some little time before the report of the Naval Establisments Inquiry Committee can be published, but already anticipation is running high upon the subject of dockyard reform. It cannot be denied that there are many ways in which dockyard administration could be improved, and among them is the question of preparation for war. The arrangements in the dockyards for coping with the rush of work which would inevitably follow upon the outbreak of hostilities are naturally unknown outside certain privileged circles. But those who have had to deal with the dockyards know that the peace routine there is not such as would conduce to rapid and efficient disposition of extra labour; indeed, there is a strong tendency in our arrangements to dislocation under any serious strain.

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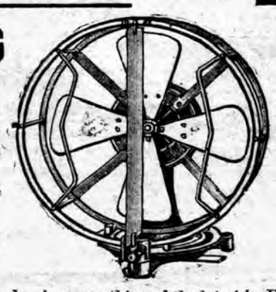
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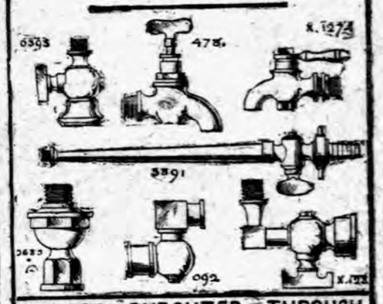
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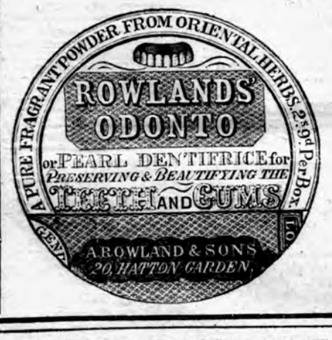
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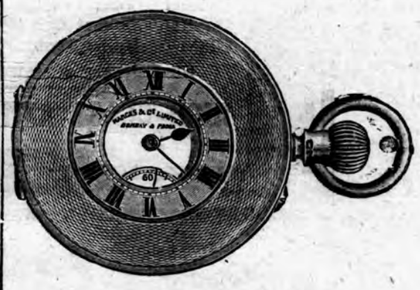

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